

1 the News
Fit to Print

The New York Times

LATE JERSEY EDITION
New Jersey news, Page 27.

North: Mostly sunny, warm today; clear, mild tonight. Temp. range 70-87. South: Partly sunny today; fair and pleasant tonight. Temp. range 68-87. Details on page 48.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1976

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20 CENTS

WISDOM RESULTS

ROUSTED SECUTOR; NADJARI IS NAMED

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on Monday

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...sets Assurances
...Control Over
...Inquiries

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d on Page 24, Column 1



The New York Times
a F. Keenan outside
office after being ap-
ted to his new post.



Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, waiting in a hallway to appear before the Minnesota Independent-Republican convention in St. Paul yesterday.

Ford Presses for Key Gain in Minnesota

By R. W. APPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

ST. PAUL, June 25—President Ford headed tonight toward the capture of all or nearly all of Minnesota's 18 at-large delegates, striking to within fewer than 100 votes of the Republican Presidential nomination.

Hoping to salvage some strength here despite the loss of a rules fight last night, Mr. Ford's challenger, Ronald Reagan, the former California Governor, appealed for support to the Independent-Republican state convention at the St. Paul Civic Center this morning, voicing his standard criticisms of the Ford Administration.

Mr. Reagan won vigorous applause but not many new votes.

In a quiet voice but with an unusually explicit political message, Betty Ford urged backing for her husband, the President, whom she described as "a strong, decent, hard-working leader."

The Ford forces appeared solidly in control of the 1,876 delegates to the state conven-



Betty Ford after speaking at the St. Paul convention

tion, and they were pushing for every vote in the hope of shutting out Mr. Reagan, who had counted on taking four to six of the 18 national convention delegates to be chosen late tonight.

Asked whether he was prepared to permit the Reagan supporters in the state to have one or two votes in the interests of unity, Stuart K. Spence said he was not sure.

Continued on Page 29, Column 3

JUVENILES FACING STIFFER PENALTY

Accord Is Reached in Albany
for a Minimum of 2 Years
for the Worst Crimes

By LINDA GREENHOUSE
Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, June 25—Bipartisan agreement on a bill that allows Family Court judges to mandate a minimum confinement of two years for juveniles who commit the most serious crimes of violence was announced here today. The bill has the support of Governor Carey, and quick passage is now expected in both houses of the Legislature.

The agreement on a controversial issue that has been festering for most of the year is one of the more important of the last-minute compromises that are expected now as legislators balance their urgent desire to end the session within a few days with an equally strong need for some accomplishments on which to base their re-election campaigns.

Legislative leaders were also

Ford Assigns Job Corps To Clean Up L.I. Beaches

By GEORGE VECSEY

President Ford yesterday assigned 100 Job Corps trainees to help clean up beaches on Long Island that have been fouled by debris in the last week. But the President did not make Nassau and Suffolk Counties eligible for much more comprehensive Federal disaster aid for the cleanup.

Almost all beaches on Long Island were open yesterday, and Jones Beach State Park is expected to open most of its beaches today.

Meanwhile, the debate continued over whether an explosion early this month at a sludge-holding tank in Nassau County had contributed a significant share of the "floatable" debris that later washed up on the beach.

The action by Mr. Ford followed a trip yesterday by James M. Cannon, director of the President's Domestic Council, to the tiny Fire Island Hamlet of Atlantique—the only Suffolk beach that was still closed. The beach will be reopened today, a spokesman for the Town of Islip said.

"It does not look a disaster to me," Mr. Cannon said, stand-

ing near a rust colored high-tide mark and occasional pellets of tar, oil and possible fecal matter. Most beaches, however, have been cleared of such material and are quite clean.

Mr. Cannon said that the President was "prepared to support the Federal share for whatever is necessary." But he added that the problem "appears to be man-made" rather than a natural disaster, and he indicated that he would not recommend that the President make the area eligible for Federal disaster funds.

The 100 Job Corps trainees, from the Long Island area, will be under the jurisdiction

Continued on Page 49, Column 1

Forewarned Police Foil Sloan-Kettering Robbery

By DENA KLEIMAN

A month ago, an informant told New York City detectives that a robbery would soon take place in a Manhattan hospital. He did not know which one.

Yesterday, in an early morning stake out outside the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, the robbery—for a \$250,000 payroll—was prevented by detectives who arrested five men.

It was no easy task. The successful operation was a result of piecing together clues to pinpoint the hospital and then of six fruitless visits there, posing as Consolidated Edison maintenance men and ambulance technicians, when nothing happened.

Detectives often receive tips after a crime has taken place—many of which lead nowhere. They almost never hear of plans for a crime, especially in time to prevent it.

"It's a lot harder when you get it beforehand," said Deputy Inspector Richard Condon, in charge of the Manhattan District Attorney's detective squad.

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POLAND CANCELS FOOD PRICE RISES AFTER DISORDERS

Plan to Terminate Freeze
of 5 Years Touches Off
Strikes Across Nation

By Reuters

WARSAW, June 25—The Polish Government tonight withdrew its plan to raise food prices sharply. It acted after striking workers protesting the increases had torn up railroad tracks outside the capital and struck in other parts of the country.

Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz, in a one-minute television address, said that the Government had decided to hold back the proposed law for further consideration, which could take months.

The Prime Minister said that some factory workers had agreed with the increases but others had been critical.

Workers at the strike-bound Ursus Tractor Factory outside Warsaw said: "We are on strike. Other factories in Poland are on strike, including in the Baltic ports."

They pledged they would not return to work until the huge food price increases, announced yesterday, here reduced sharply or canceled altogether.

Trains Are Halted

The workers tore up rails and hurled metal and wooden barriers across the tracks 20 miles outside Warsaw, trapping local trains and the international express from Paris to Warsaw.

The demonstrations were a serious challenge to the Polish Communist Party leader, Edward Gierek, who came to power after riots over an increase in food prices in December 1970 toppled the leadership of Wladyslaw Gomułka. Mr. Gomułka, in turn, became party chief after the 1956 "bread riots" in Poznan.

In the 1970 riots, looting and arson swept through the Baltic ports of Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin, leaving 44 people dead.

Mr. Gierek came to power with a reputation for bringing prosperity to the coal-mining region of Silesia. He granted substantial wage raises and froze food prices for five years, until yesterday.

The increases affected quality meat, candy and desserts. Sugar was to have increased 100 percent on Sunday, meat was to have increased an average of 69 percent and butter and cheese 30 percent.

One Pole, standing in one of

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Judges Rule Rights Laws Safeguard Whites Equally

Cite 2 Statutes as Giving
Protection to the Same
Extent as for Blacks



The New York Times
Thurgood Marshall

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 25—By a 7-to-2 vote, the Supreme Court decided today that a major Reconstruction civil rights law protects whites against racial discrimination to the same extent it protects blacks.

The Court also decided, unanimously, that Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits employers from discriminating against whites on the basis of their race in the same way it prohibits racial discrimination against blacks.

The rulings came in a case in which two white men contended that they were illegally discriminated against on the basis of race when their employer discharged them for allegedly misappropriating company property but did not dismiss a third man, a black who was also implicated in the matter.

The decision was written by the Supreme Court's only black Justice, Thurgood Marshall. It marked a new turn in the Court's development of civil rights law, an extension to whites of the protections that were once thought to be designed for, and needed by, nonwhites.

It comes at a time of some debate over what is often, if not necessarily accurately, labeled "reverse discrimination"—actions favoring a minority

HIGH COURT CURBS PRIVATE SCHOOLS ON RACIAL BARRIER

Forbids Exclusion on Basis
of Color—Ruling Is Unclear
on Religious Institutions

A KEY LEGAL PRINCIPLE

Justices Find Privacy Right
Doesn't Allow Evasion of
the Rule of Equality

By LESLEY OELSNER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 25—The Supreme Court ruled today, 7 to 2, that private nonsectarian schools may not exclude black children because of their race.

The decision, which had long been expected, arose from suits

group member over a nonminority group member as part of affirmative action designed to remedy the effects of illegal discrimination to which minority group members have been subjected.

The rationale is that the minority group member must be restored to his or her " rightful place"—the status he or she would have had if it had not been for the discrimination.

Earlier this year, the Court ruled that courts could award retroactive seniority to persons who proved they had been unlawfully discriminated against.

Today's ruling expressed an opinion on that issue, the validity of preferential treatment, but it involved the ability of a white to protest racial discrimination, and hence had come to be considered by some as a reverse discrimination case.

What the ruling does is give

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Kissinger Declares West Needn't Fear Red Rivalry

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, June 25—Henry A. Kissinger, in what may have been his final major address in Europe as Secretary of State, said today that the Western countries did not have to fear competition from the Communist world so long as they had the will "to stay together and to stay the course."

"We have nothing to fear from competition," Mr. Kissinger said.

Earlier in the year, a summary of a discussion held by one of Mr. Kissinger's aides, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, with American ambassadors in Europe, suggested to Ronald Reagan and some other critics of the Ford Administration, as well as to some Governments, that the United States had offered to recognize a Soviet sphere of influence or hegemony over Eastern Europe.

Mr. Kissinger's aides, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, with American ambassadors in Europe, suggested to Ronald Reagan and some other critics of the Ford Administration, as well as to some Governments, that the United States had offered to recognize a Soviet sphere of influence or hegemony over Eastern Europe.

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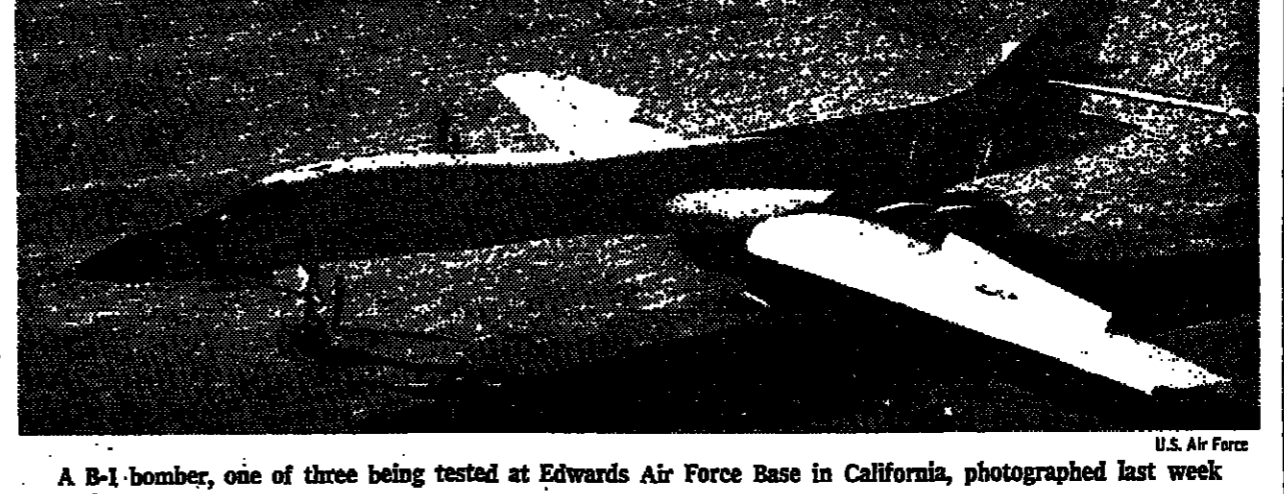
his continuing in office if President Ford is elected in November, his aides said this may have been his last major European speech as Secretary.

Mr. Kissinger emphasized that there should be "no misconceptions" about the traditional American policy of not recognizing a Soviet sphere of influence or hegemony over Eastern Europe.

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Continued on Page 6, Column 4

B-1 Production Backed as Conferees Drop Senate Curb



A B-1 bomber, one of three being tested at Edwards Air Force Base in California, photographed last week

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 25—Senate and House conferees agreed today to proceed with plans to produce the controversial B-1 supersonic bomber.

In approving a compromise bill to authorize the purchase of \$32.5 billion in weapons, the conference deleted a Senate-approved restriction that would have delayed a production contract for the first three B-1's until at least next Feb. 1.

The delay was designed by its sponsor, Senator John Culver, Democrat of Iowa, to give

the next President an opportunity to review completed test data on prototype planes and decide whether the planned 244 B-1 replacements for the B-52 were worth the estimated \$22 billion cost.

President Ford has indicated support for the B-1 program, while Jimmy Carter, the potential Democratic Presidential nominee, has expressed doubt about the wisdom of proceeding.

Senator Culver said that he would "continue to oppose this wasteful and unnecessary pro-

gram." He said that it would be an issue when the compromise bill returns to the House and Senate for final votes, and again during Senate consideration of the follow-up military appropriation bill.

The Pentagon plans to award initial contracts for production of the B-1 in November.

The \$32.5 billion weapons bill approved today was \$2 billion under the Pentagon's budget request.

The bill includes \$7.6 billion for Navy shipbuilding and conversion, authorization of a new

Trident submarine, four nuclear attack submarines, and advance procurement items for a fourth Nimitz-class nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.

The conferees rejected funds requested by President Ford for the first of a new class of nuclear-powered strike cruisers as well as for a conventionally powered destroyer to carry the new Aegis air defense system.

The conference committee allowed \$1.6 billion in additional authorizations for cost growth

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Long Offers to Drop Tax Boon to Family

By EILEEN SHANAHAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 25—Senator Russell B. Long, Democrat of Louisiana, said today that he would ask the Senate to strike from the pending tax bill a provision that could benefit members of his family.

Senator Long is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, where the pending tax bill was written.

In a statement to the Senate, Mr. Long said that when the provision was presented to the committee as an amendment to a tax bill previously passed by the House, "no one could have known that the amendment might have

Continued on Page 19, Column 4

Attack Policies

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German Divisions Harden on the World's Most Guarded Border

By HENRY KAMM
Special to The New York Times

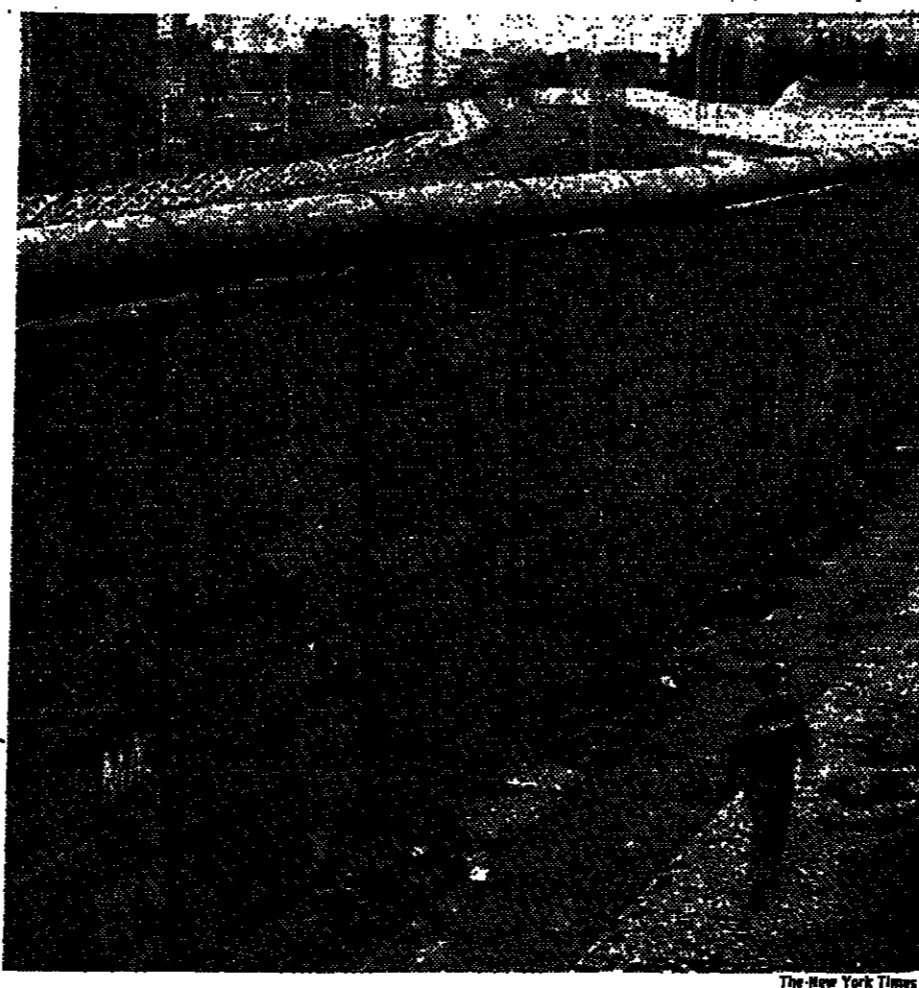
EAST BERLIN—A boy of 12 or 13 was leaning over the barrier that keeps East Berliners 200 yards from the symbol of their city, the Brandenburg Gate, although it is fully in East Berlin. His younger sister leaned alongside him, Berlin watching with amusement the many rabbits that now cavort on the once bustling square around the gate, which leads nowhere since the wall was built 15 years ago. East German soldiers armed with sub-machine guns, the only persons allowed nearer to the gate than the barrier, watched the people watching the rabbits.

The boy's eyes strayed from the rabbits to a flock of pigeons.

"Look," he said. "That's an enemy one."

He pointed to the one member of the flock that was picking in the dirt on the far side of the barrier. The little girl stamped her feet a few times, making threatening noises and scaring all the pigeons over the fence.

"There," she said triumphantly. "Now they're all enemies."



In West Berlin, a boy walks along dividing wall. Beyond the no-man's-land, the anti-tank obstacles, the two wire fences and another wall is East Berlin.

The ironies of Berlin, whose political division has in 15 years hardened into the most closely guarded border in the world, are many and often as sad as a child dividing pigeons into friends and enemies.

The depth of the division is more striking for being expressed, on both sides of the wall, in the dialect and accent that belong to this city alone and have survived more than anything else as a mark of unity.

Even the modern slang of West Berlin has reached across the wall, presumably through Western television, which all of East Berlin watches. A West Berliner reported with delight hearing an East Berlin boy shout to a friend, "You better move your bike, the bull is passing." "Bull" is nonflattering

Western slang for a policeman.

The written language of the two parts of Berlin has striking differences. West Berlin has, like West Germany, consciously moved away from the use of the word "verboten" in public. People are asked please not to walk on the grass. The stern word still flourishes in the East.

The sign in the street-level display windows of the headquarters of the Free German Youth, the Communist youth movement, would be unthinkable in West Berlin or West Germany, where sensitivity to any suspicion of a revival of militarism is great.

The sign recommends rifle

marksmanship as a sport because it is "especially suited to develop and maintain wehrfähigkeit, a word best translated as military capability."

A word considered rude in West Germany because of connotations of the Nazi past came up repeatedly in chats with East Berliners, even liberal opponents of the Government. The word is "fremdarbeiter," or foreign worker. It evokes echoes of forced laborers from occupied countries.

Foreign workers, or "guest workers" as they are called in the West, have become a part of the East Berlin street scene. They cross for the day

from West Berlin, where they are a principal component of the labor force.

East Berlin provides diversion from a place where they earn good wages but find little social acceptability. It also offers female company.

"It's not what we bring along," a young Ghanaian said as he lined up to have the East German border police check his passport at the elevated train station on the way back west. "It's the way we dress, and we have money, so we can have a good time."

Eastern and Western marks are exchanged at parity in East Berlin although on the West Berlin free market an East mark is worth about

a quarter of the West mark. Despite this unfavorable rate of exchange, money still goes a lot farther in East Berlin, where prices are adjusted to wages that are lower.

And on the lines waiting to go east contain as many Turks, Yugoslavs, Arabs and Greeks as Germans. They dress in the Western style of carefully planned casualness, in platform shoes, tight jeans and leather, exotic shirts and matching bobbies. They are eyed with open admiration by East Berlin teen-agers and with less than hospitality by the border police.

"Open your jacket," barked the policeman at the fourth and last station in the painstaking East Berlin border procedure, at the swarthy youth who had handed him the passport of a fellow socialist country, Yugoslavia.

"What do you have in there?" the policeman asked, pointing at an inside pocket. The Yugoslav did not understand. "In there," the policeman said angrily, poking his pencil against the pocket. A package of cigarettes showed over the top. "Show the cigarettes," the policeman demanded and then threw them back on the counter.

"Turn around," the policeman commanded the incomprehending visitor. "Well, don't act so stupid, man," he said angrily when the Yugoslav failed to obey. He indicated by gesture what he wanted him to do and then lifted the bottom of the Yugoslav's jacket with the tip of his pencil. Then he tossed his passport back on the counter and motioned the man through.

An American next in line was not searched and had his passport tossed back at him without comment.

For nearly four years now, East and West Berlin civil servants have been working in the same offices in West Berlin issuing permits for West Berliners to cross the wall.

A West Berliner was asked how he was getting on with the people with whom he spends his working days. "Not at all," he replied. "They say good morning and good-

bye." He was the East Berlin for lunch. "You too much," he thinks they sroom."

The two East men working in a difficult time. They were part of the elevated "Zoological G have the right security of al installations by the network li by East Berlin

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Passers-by apparently er the drunk's vir have equaly siding with "bills."

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"When I w the girl replie said, meanin wall. "My pa to the zoo. I crocodiles; o diles."

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Socialists Seen as Holding Key to a Coalition in Italy

By FLORA LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

ROME, June 25—The vague outlines of a possible compromise in Italy's postelection crisis were emerging today, with word that the Socialist Party would vote for a Communist to be president of one house of the Legislature.

Major politicians on all sides stressed that a long and intricate series of negotiations was ahead, both among the main parties and within their leadership. However, it was generally agreed that the small Socialist Party, described as the main loser in elections last Sunday and Monday, still holds the key to the formation of a new coalition government with a chance of survival.

Antonio Giolitti, a ranking member of the Socialist Party, said in an interview that his party had agreed last night to relinquish its claim to the presidency of the Senate and back a Communist for either that

post or as president of the House.

"They are the second largest party; it is only logical," Mr. Giolitti said.

The question of Communists entering the next government has already been shelved for the time being, since the Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, has abandoned that demand. The Socialists had said participation of the Communists would be a condition of entering a new government with the dominant Christian Democrats.

But definition of just what that means has been subtly shifting, and it now appears that presidency of one chamber, some important parliamentary committees and agreement on basic economic goals may be enough to satisfy both the Socialists and Communists at this stage.

The Ruling Christian Democrats, who retained their position as the largest party but without enough seats to assemble a majority unless the So-

cialists join them, have yet to take a position on just how far they will go to meet the left.

They campaigned on a pledge to keep the Communists out of government and insist that the strong new Communist delegation to parliament—227 seats to the Christian Democrats' 263 out of a total of 630—must remain in opposition. But there are many nuances in this stand where compromise is beginning to look possible.

Arnaldo Forlani, who was the rival for leadership of the party at its last congress, said that the opposition should represent "an alternative that collaborates in legislation and control but doesn't make the country ungovernable."

Franco Mattel, director of Confindustria, the powerful management association, which is close to the Christian Democrats, said he believed that party would come to accept an arrangement that would give the Communists important positions in running the Parli-

ment while leaving them officially in opposition.

The general policy objectives laid down by the major parties are sufficiently close that, on the surface, a Christian Democrat - Socialist - Communist agreement on a basic program would not seem difficult.

It is not at all clear yet whether the Communists will seek to pin down such specifics as the politicians move toward a government program, or whether they will be willing to argue them out later in the new Parliament.

In any case, it is widely agreed that Communist influence on the labor movement makes it essential that they cooperate, at least tacitly, on key economic issues if Italy is to reverse its plunging spiral of inflation, budget deficits, payments deficits and foreign debt.

Edoardo Perru, leader of the Communist group in the Senate, said today that he could not be sure about "rumors that the Christian Democrats will make a certain kind of proposal" on the two parliamentary presidents, which is "certainly a matter of urgency and great importance." But, he said, there will have to be "a broad, timely and loyal dialogue" on underlying issues before the Legislature "can get down to business."

Division of the two top parliamentary posts between the Communists and Christian Democrats is, like the rest of Italian politics, an intricate calculation that cannot simply be reduced to arithmetic, however. The Communists appear ready to accept either one, but it will not be easy for the Christian Democrats to choose an offer.

6 Younger Japanese Liberals Form a New Party

By ANDREW H. MALCOLM
Special to The New York Times

TOKYO, June 25—Six younger members of the ruling Liberal Democrats took the highly unusual step today of resigning en masse from their party yesterday to meet with the leaders of six other major parties in Puerto Rico.

The six members of the new group are Yohji Kono, the 39-year-old leader and a three-term member of the Diet; Takeo Nishioka, 39, a former newspaper executive in his fourth term; Toshio Yamaguchi, 35, in his third term; Masami Kobayashi, another former newspaperman, in his first term; Seiichi Tagata, 57, a five-term member; and Kazuhisa Arita, 59, in his first term.

"Politics is in a fatal crisis," they said in a joint statement released to Japanese reporters. "Liberal Democratic Party members are doing nothing but struggling for power in a closed room run by senior members only."

"We decided to leave the party," the statement continued, "with the hope of creating a new conservative politics and with the understanding that the role of the Liberal Democratic Party is already over."

They are something like a group of actors," Mr. Nishioka said in an interview, "who were pushed out from the wings onto the stage before we had fully decided what the play would be."

"We realize we are a small group," he continued, "and we could be committing political suicide."

But, today's statement declared, "we believe in Japan's tomorrow and we will dare to take the initiative for political renovation."

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.
Subscription rates: Domestic, \$12.00 per year; Foreign, \$24.00 per year.
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U.C.L.A. Linked to Purchase of Battle of Hastings Site

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—The American educational institution that anonymously donated a large amount of money to help the British Government buy the site of the Battle of Hastings is believed by the University of California at Los Angeles. The Guardian said today.

The 730-acre estate in Sussex County where the Norman invaders defeated the Saxons in 1066 was sold to the Department of the Environment at an auction yesterday for \$1.2 million. The auctioneer, Frank Judd, said an American academic institution that wanted to remain anonymous put up the bulk of money.

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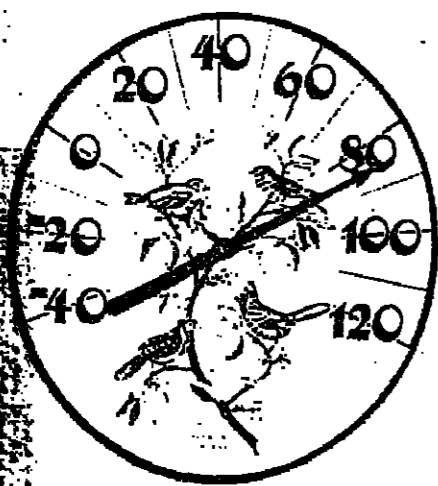
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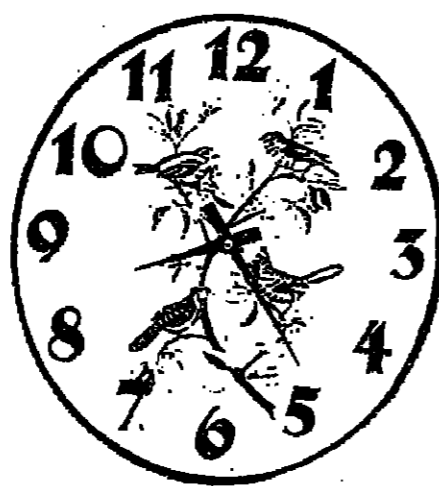
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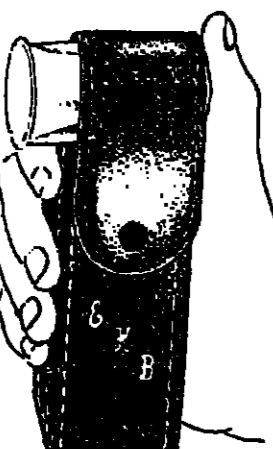
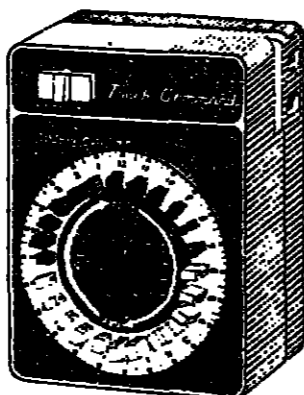
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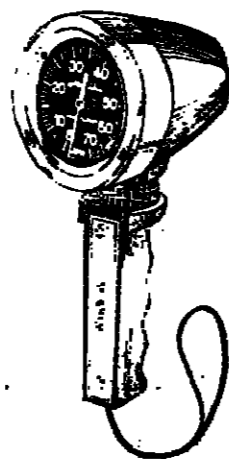


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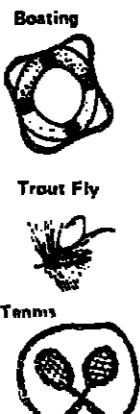
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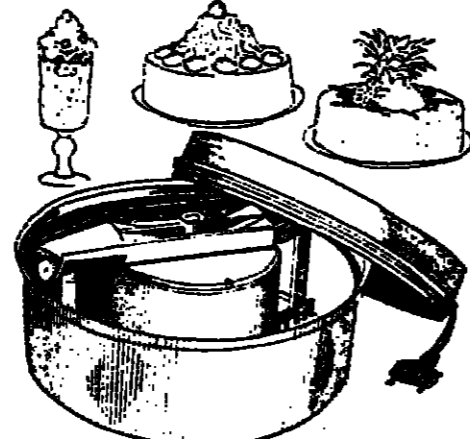
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Vietnamese leaders paying tribute to the late President Ho Chi Minh at ceremony in Hanoi. In first row are Nguyen Huu Tho, left, former chairman of National Liberation Front, and President Ton Duc Thang. In second row, from left, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong; Le Duan, party secretary, and Chairman Truong Chinh.

Hanoi Proposed as Capital of Vietnam

HANOI, North Vietnam, June 25 (Agence France-Press)—An official proposal that Hanoi be designated the political, economic and cultural capital of the "Socialist Republic of Vietnam" was placed today before the assembly of Northern and Southern representatives working on the formalities of reunification.

The proposal was advanced by the 38-member presidium of the National Assembly, which has 249 representatives from the North and 243 from the South. The assembly was expected to endorse the proposal when it reconvenes Tuesday. The presidium also suggested that the assembly adopt the North Vietnamese flag, a gold star on a red field, as the flag of the reunified country and that the North Vietnamese emblem, consisting of a cogwheel symbolizing industry, two ears of rice representing agriculture and a star, be the new national emblem.

It was also formally proposed that Saigon be renamed Ho Chi Minh City and that it have no specially designated status as either an economic or a cultural center.

Proposed for Anthem
These developments followed statements at the opening session of the assembly yesterday that North and South Vietnam were now a single united country. But a constitution and government are yet to be formulated.

As its national anthem, the presidium formally proposed the adoption of "Hymn of the Marching Army," which was composed in 1945 in North Vietnam. It was originally the marching song of the Vietminh in the war against the French. Further stressing the dominance of North over South was a speech to the Assembly by Le Duan, first secretary of the Vietnamese Workers (Communist) Party.

that people who benefited from "an artificial economy based on death and corruption" should return to reality and live off the results of their own labor.

U.S.-Philippine Talks on Bases In Recess to Study Differences
MANILA, June 25—Negotiations between the United States and the Philippines for a new agreement covering American bases here have been recessed until next week. The delegations said they needed a week's time to consult their governments on the differences between the sides.

Another Philippine demand was for delimiting the areas now used as bases. The Clark base alone covers 131,000 acres and the Subic Bay base embraces almost 62,000 acres of land and water.

Portuguese Court Refuses To Delay Presidential Vote
LISBON, June 25 (AP)—Portugal's supreme court refused today to postpone Sunday's Presidential elections because of the heart attack suffered by one of the candidates, Prime Minister Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo.

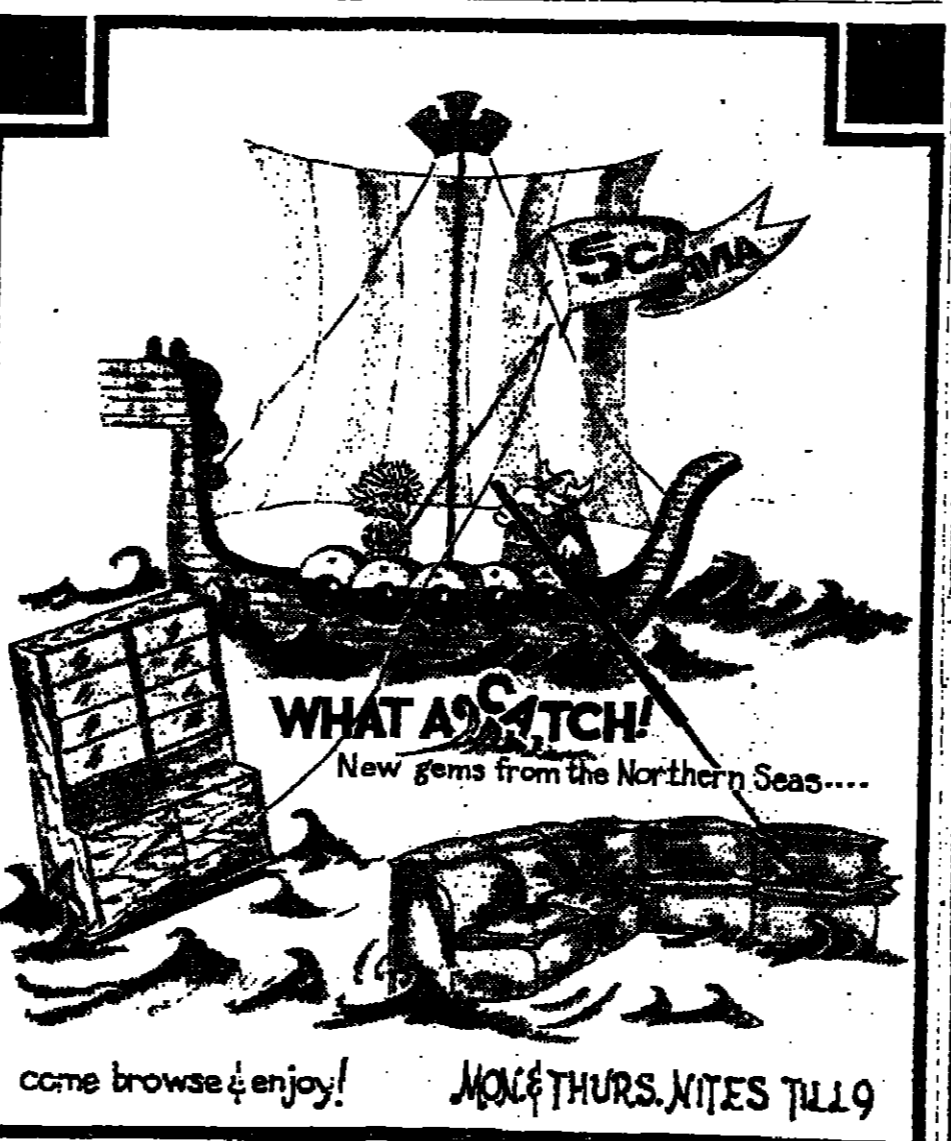
He castigated those people for the use of the bases. "It was learned that the Philippines had agreed to a five-year term, during which the United States would contribute an unspecified amount toward strengthening and modernizing the Philippine armed forces. Two days ago.

achieve their dream of ending misery to enter into a life of abundance, a civilized, happy life. Speaking of reunified Vietnam's foreign-policy objectives, he said they would include opposing all forms of imperialism, American imperialism starting with "American imperialism."

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Polish Protest the 3d in 20 Years

JAMES FERON were soon joined by forbidden hymns that mingle the nation's religious and national heritages. Soon the procession met opposition, and a riot followed.

The headquarters of the secret police in Poznan came under fire as vehicles were overturned and buildings set afire. Order was restored after three days and the loss of 54 people. But changes were to follow.

Wladyslaw Gomulka, the Polish party leader, remained in power, although barely so, as the only official with enough authority to lead. On Oct. 19, he acted quickly to avert a crisis.

The result to the delight of the Poles, was the withdrawal of Russian troops. It was a crucial relief for the nation of direct control from Moscow. Other benefits followed, including short-lived economic improvement and more substantial changes in the large-scale decollectivization of farms.

Mr. Gomulka failed to survive a second series of riots 14 years later, however, although they followed a remarkably similar pattern developing from the same origins.

The scene this time was Gdansk, a Baltic port. A former local party chief, now a Deputy Prime Minister, had returned in mid-December of 1970 ostensibly to intervene in a new and complicated wage incentive system that the workers were resisting.

Instead, the official disclosed even worse news: impending sharp rises in the cost of food, fuel and clothing. The next morning, Dec. 14, the shipyard workers marched to Gdansk party headquarters. Some carried chains and lengths of pipe.

The confrontation exploded into violence, as it had in Poznan. Party headquarters was attacked, vehicles were overturned and buildings set afire. The demonstration spread to other cities and some held out for a week.

The death toll was put at 27, although Poles believe many more died. Mr. Gomulka was replaced within a week by Edward Gierk, a former miner and a member of the Politburo.

It took Mr. Gierk nearly two months, however, to take the action that he has taken within one day this time—reversing the food price increases that had led to the demonstrations.

A Soviet Scientist Is Critical of Ford On Human Rights

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, June 25 — The highest-ranking Soviet scientist to apply for emigration accused President Ford today of indifference to violations of human rights in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

In an open letter to the President, Veniamin G. Levich, a physical chemist and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, stressed that he was not making an appeal for help in his case but a more general call for a reassessment of American policy.

"We want a President who is for détente," he said in an interview, "but who will not forget the humanitarian problems."

In his letter, Mr. Levich asked: "Why have those who have been waiting for long agonizing years in this country for their legitimate rights to be implemented never sensed any moral support either from you, Mr. President, or from any one of your Administration?"

Noting Administration contentions that "one should trust in the efficiency of quiet diplomacy, especially on the question of Jewish emigration, Mr. Levich declared:

"No one sensible can deny that there is certainly plenty of scope for this sort of diplomacy. In this case, however, the voice of quiet diplomacy was so quiet that hardly anyone could hear it."

After a surge in the number of Jews permitted to leave for Israel, a flow that reached an estimated 35,000 people in 1973, the number dropped last year to 11,700, according to official statistics.

The drop occurred after Moscow had rejected an arrangement linking favorable United States regulations for trade with the Soviet Union to progress on the relaxation of Soviet restrictions on emigration. The linkage, known as the Jackson amendment after its author, Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, was opposed by both the Nixon and Ford Administrations as counterproductive.

Mr. Levich said he could not be sure how far the Soviet Government would yield to American pressure on human rights. But he said that emigration, or as he put it, "one of the fundamental human freedoms, the free choice of country of residence," could be a catalyst for broader liberalization within Soviet political and social life.

"Those who want to emigrate can do so freely, that has a great significance for those respondents. Each state within its internal problems, free emigration must address itself to its internal problems, and this promotes the liberalization of the whole society."

and Cancels Food Price Rise after an Outbreak of Disorders

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

ness before food shops, before the cancellation: get-used to it. We've used to so many

new price and incomes had appeared to middle-income and productive workers, who have been able to afford er priced foods.

stores limited purchases in items. Candy shops ng lines and one man had to line up for half to buy some chocolate

Government spokesman, Ierz Janurek, said at a conference earlier in the fore Mr. Gierk's anment, "We don't expect e but we do expect e understanding."

aid price increases were able to stimulate out- prevent a black market. He added that the Gov- it hoped the prices make people spend less

scene at Ursus, a small an community, was quiet despite the tractor facto- like. A few police cars positioned at a distance, ng traffic.

irst, the police barred o the roads leading to. Later they allowed traf- igh to the town but di- cars from the factory

contact between the au- and the plant, where kers said 700 men put ols at 8 A.M. was being ned through the factory's office telephone, the s said.

d if they were prepared uss the situation with orities, one striker had "We don't need to dis-



Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz speaking in Warsaw on Thursday

uss. We go back when the prices are put back."

Passengers from the "cap- tured" Paris-Warsaw express were walking along the line and carrying their own baggage, sometimes stopping to discuss the situation with some workers sitting on the tracks.

"The average increase is 60 per cent on basic things we buy. We just want prices put back. Maybe we can agree on a maximum 10 per cent increase."

Another said, "The whole of Poland is on strike today. The Zerar car workers across the Vistula River are on strike, and men in the shipyards on the coast are also out."

Visitors to the Zer... plant said they could see no sign of activity behind the walls.

A special meeting of the Polish Parliament had been scheduled for tomorrow to discuss details of the increases.

Ending Boycott, Will Join

...rley of European Communists

(aters) — President Tito tain the right to pursue its own stive of Communism. Wre- gling delayed the gathering a Berlin next week, ending the year. The two-day East Berlin meeting is to begin Tuesday.

The issue of independence of individual parties from Moscow has been especially important to Yugoslavia since 1948 when Stalin expelled Marshal Tito from the Cominform, but failed to unseat him from power in Belgrade. In the following years Yugoslavia pieced in decentralized "self-management" at home and nonalignment in foreign policy, shunning the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact, the Eastern European military grouping, and Russian-type state control.

The last international Communist conference the Yugoslavs attended took place in 1957, in Moscow. Yugoslavs say the only slight anxiety outstanding now in Belgrade is that an Eastern European delegate might revive the issue of allegiance to the Kremlin in a speech during the East Berlin talks.

The announcement, here today by the Yugoslav Communist Party said that all the preparations for the conference had been concluded successfully, and 28 European parties had agreed to take part. The Albanian Communist Party, which is aligned with Peking, has not even taken part in preparatory meetings.

Says Yugoslavia Free Jailed American

TRADE, Yugoslavia, June 24) — Secretary of the y William E. Simon today that Yugoslavia soon release a Yugoslav- an who was sentenced en years in prison in ber for industrial spying.

release of Laszlo Toth, urs old, of Denver will a sore point in relations n Washington and Bel- U.S. Embassy officials been unable to see him

ave been given assur- that Mr. Toth will be d." Mr. Simon told re- at the airport before for Puerto Rico. He less than 22 hours in avia, the last stop on a ay trip that took him to and Rumania.

oslav sources said June 4 r. Toth had been par- by President Tito. Mr. convicted on charges istrial spying for having and grenades were thrown at in Vrbas, north of Bel-

Uganda Ruling Body Names Amin President for Life

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 25 (Reuters) — Maj. Gen. Idi Amin, leader of Uganda since 1971, today was proclaimed President for life. Military associates pledged at the same time to improve arrangements for his personal safety.

Uganda's Defense Council, ruling body of the military government, made the announcement at a joint meeting with the Cabinet in Kampala. It was broadcast live, and monitored here.

The meetings followed Pres- dent Amin's narrow escape from assassination in Kampala earlier this month, when three hand grenades were thrown at his jeep as he left a police pa-

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...the economic and technological base which underlies Western military strength remain overwhelmingly superior in size and capacity for innovation. The Soviet Union suffers endemic weakness in its industry and agriculture; recent studies indicate that this chronic inefficiency extends even into their military sector to a much greater extent than realized before.

Continued Balance Foreseen

These strengths of ours demonstrate that our present security posture is adequate, and that it is well within our capacities to continue to balance the various elements of Soviet power. To maintain the necessary defense is a question of leadership more than of power. Our security responsibility is both manageable and unending. We must undertake significant additional efforts for the indefinite future. For, as far ahead as we can see, we will live in a twilight area between tranquility and open confrontation.

This is a task for both sides of the Atlantic. Our defense effort within the alliance will be importantly affected by the degree to which the American public is convinced that our allies share similar perceptions of the military challenge and a comparable determination to meet it. The greatest threat to the alliance would occur if, for whatever reason—through misreading the threat or inattention to conventional forces or reductions of the defense efforts of allies or domestic developments within NATO members—U.S. public support for NATO were weakened.

The challenge of building sufficient hardware is easier than those of geopolitical understanding, political coordination and, above all, resolve. In the nuclear age, once a change in the geopolitical balance has become unambiguous, it is too late to do anything about it. However great our strength, it will prove empty if we do not resist seemingly marginal changes whose cumulative impact can undermine our security. Power serves little purpose without the doctrines and concepts which define where our interests require its application.

Self-Inflicted Setbacks

Therefore, let us not paralyze ourselves by a rhetoric of weakness. Let us concentrate on building the understanding of our strategic interests which must underlie any policy. The fact is that nowhere has the West been defeated for lack of strength. Our setbacks have been self-inflicted, either because leaders chose objectives that were beyond our psychological capabilities or because our legislatures refused to support what the Executive branch believed was essential. This—and not the various "gaps" that appear in the American debate in years divisible by four—is the deepest security problem we face.

The Atlantic alliance has treated as its "two main functions" the assurance of military security and realistic measures to reduce tensions between East and West. We never considered confrontation even when imposed on us by the other side, or containment an end in itself. Nor did we believe that disagreements with the Soviet would automatically disappear. On the contrary, the very concept of "détente" has always been applicable only to an adversary relationship. It was designed to prevent competition from sliding into military hostilities and to create the conditions for the relationship to be gradually and prudently improved.

Thus alliance policy toward the East has had two necessary dimensions. We seek to prevent the Soviet Union from transforming its military power into political expansion. At the same time we seek to resolve conflicts and disputes through negotiation, and to strengthen the incentives for moderation by ex-

...panding the areas of constructive relations.

These two dimensions are mutually reinforcing. A strong defense and resistance to adventurism are prerequisites for efforts of conciliation. By the same token, only a demonstrated commitment to peace can sustain domestic support for an adequate defense and a vigilant foreign policy. Our public and Congress will not back policies which appear to invite crisis, nor will they support firmness in a crisis unless they are convinced that peaceful and honorable alternatives have been exhausted.

Above all, we owe it to ourselves and to future generations to seek a world based on something more stable and hopeful than a balance of terror constantly contested.

However we label such a policy, it is imposed by the unprecedented conditions of the nuclear age. No statesman can lightly risk the lives of tens of millions. Every American President, after entering office and seeing the facts, has come to President Eisenhower's view that "there is no alternative to peace."

Trammatized by War

Our generation has been traumatized by World War II, because we remember that war broke out as a result of an imbalance of power. This is a lesson we must not forget. But neither must we forget the lesson of World War I, when war broke out despite an equilibrium of power. An international structure held together only by a balance of forces will sooner or later collapse in catastrophe. Our time this could spell the end of civilized life. We must therefore conduct a diplomacy that deters challenges if possible and that contains them at tolerable levels if they prove unavoidable; a diplomacy that resolves issues, nurtures restraint and builds cooperation based on mutual interest.

This policy has critics in all our countries. Some take for granted the relative absence of serious crises in recent years, which the policy has helped to bring about, and then fault it for not producing the millennium, which it never claimed. Some accuse its advocates with deception or naïveté. They measure the success of policy toward adversaries by criteria that should be reserved for traditional friendships. They use the reality of competition to attack the goal of coexistence rather than to illustrate its necessity.

In fact, this policy has never been based on such hope or gullibility. It has always been designed to create conditions in which a cool calculus of interests would dictate restraint rather than opportunism, settlement of conflicts rather than their exacerbation. Western policies can at best manage and shape, not assume away, East-West competition.

Strategic Arms Talks

A pivot of the East-West relationship is the U.S.-Soviet negotiation on limitation of strategic arms. Increasingly, strategic forces find their function only in deterring and matching each other. A continuing buildup of strategic arms therefore only leads to fresh balances—but at higher levels of expenditures and uncertainties. In an era of expanding technological possibilities, it is impossible to make rational choices of force planning without some elements of predictability in the strategic environment. Moreover, a continuing race diverts resources from other needed areas such as forces for regional defense, where imbalances can have serious geopolitical consequences. All these factors have made arms limitation a practical interest of both sides, as well as a factor for stability in the world.

U.S. NEWSMAN SUES A SOVIET JOURNAL

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, June 25—Alfred Friendly Jr., Newsweek magazine's Moscow correspondent, filed a lawsuit in a Soviet court today seeking to force a Soviet literary weekly to retract its allegation that he works for the Central Intelligence Agency. The judge accepted the complaint and scheduled a preliminary hearing for July 2.

Mr. Friendly also announced that he would ask the C.I.A. to certify that he had never been employed by the agency.

Mr. Friendly was one of three American correspondents attacked in a May 26 article by Literaturnaya Gazeta.

Mr. Friendly, Christopher S. Wran of The New York Times and George Krinsky of The Associated Press, all denied any connection with the C.I.A. Fourteen of their colleagues among the American correspondents in Moscow wrote to the journal demanding a retraction; the weekly replied by renewing the charges last Wednesday.

Mr. Friendly's civil suit is believed to be the first of its kind brought by an American journalist against a Soviet publication.

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...do not shrink from ideological competition. We have every reason for confidence in the indestructible power of man's yearning for freedom. But we cannot agree that ideology alone is involved when Soviet power is extended into areas such as southern Africa in the name of national liberation, or when regional or local instabilities are generated or exploited in the name of proletarian internationalism.

We should not allow the Soviet Union to apply détente selectively within the alliance. Competition among us in our diplomatic or economic policies toward the East risks dissipating Western advantages and opening up Soviet opportunities. We must resist division and maintain the closest coordination.

The process of improving East-West relations in Europe must not be confined to relations with the Soviet Union. The benefits of relaxation of tensions must extend to Eastern as well as Western Europe.

We are determined to deal with Eastern Europe on the basis of the sovereignty and independence of each of its countries. We recognize no spheres of influence and no pretensions to hegemony.

...Two American Presidents and several Cabinet officials have visited Rumania and Poland as well as nonaligned Yugoslavia to demonstrate our stake in the flourishing and independence of those nations.

The United States, in parallel with its allies, will continue to expand relationships with Eastern Europe as far and as fast as is possible. This is a long-term process. It is absurd to imagine that one conference by itself can transform the internal structure of Communist governments. Rhetoric is no substitute for patient and realistic actions. We will raise no expectations that we cannot fulfill. But we will never cease to assert our traditional principles of human liberty and national self-determination.

The course of East-West relations inevitably have its obstacles and setbacks. We will guard against erosion of the gains that we have made in a series of difficult negotiations; we will insure that agreements already negotiated are properly implemented. We must avoid both sentimentality that would substitute good will for strength, and mock toughness that would substitute posturing for a clear conception of our purposes.

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NG HELD TO FORD

face Tactics, Counsel Says

JOHNSON Counsel to the President...

Nathaniel R. Jones...

the retiring star of the...

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Finds Freedom Curbed; Children Given New Hope

By The Associated Press

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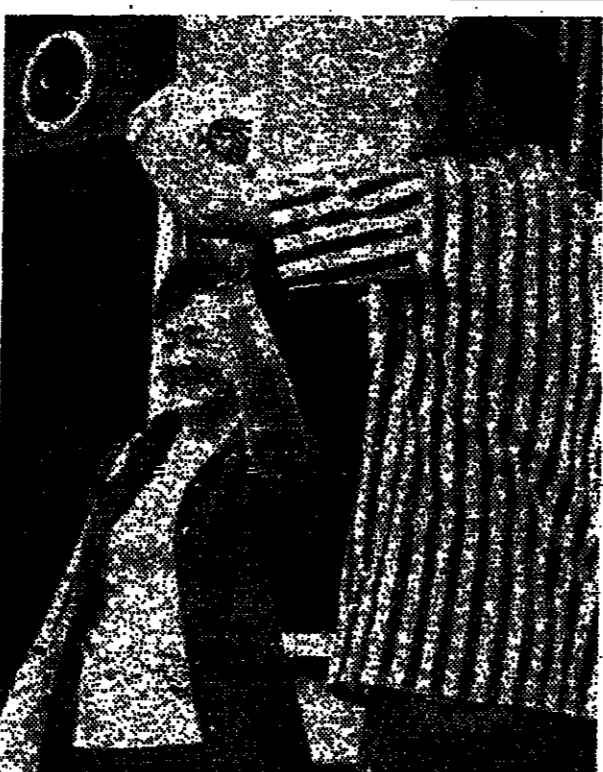
Mr. Ellis Rubin, an African...

Mr. Ford sent his proposals...

"We have a heavy schedule...

However, Senator Robert P. Griffin...

Thomas J. Atkins



A fellow vendor offering his hat to Nancy Dukes in New Orleans yesterday after the Supreme Court ruling.

Hot-Dog Vendor Is Loser In Case in Supreme Court

By ROY REED

NEW ORLEANS, June 25—The Supreme Court ruled today that the City of New Orleans could grant an exclusive hot-dog franchise to one company of street-corner vendors...

The lucky company was Lucky Dogs Inc., which has dominated the French Quarter hot-dog market for more than 20 years...

The New Orleans City Council in 1972 passed an ordinance restricting food peddlers in the Quarter to those companies that had been in business at least eight years...

In an unsigned opinion, the Court rejected the contention by Louisiana Concessions that it had been the victim of economic discrimination through a city ordinance that had put it out of business in one section of the city...

The city successfully argued that the community's rights outweigh those of an individual. It contended that the ordinance that put the little company out of business in the French Quarter was necessary to preserve the Quarter's beauty and charm, which it saw as vital to the city's economy...

For years, a familiar evening sight on the French Quarter's crowded corners has been the hot-dog-shaped pushcarts of Lucky Dogs Inc. The vendors, dressed in red and white striped uniforms, sell hot dogs dripping with...

He said the Quarter was overrun in the early 1970's by street-corner salesmen and people handing out religious tracts. It was impossible to walk through the Quarter without being accosted by several such persons, and the practice was hurting the tourist business, he said.

The City Council wanted to remove all the peddlers and salesmen except those that had become part of the Quarter over the years, and that was the reason for the "grandfather clause" requiring eight years of experience, Mr. Loeffelholz said. He said that the law was necessary to preserve the "beauty and charm" of the Quarter...

In such a situation, he said, the right of the entire city over the right of an individual to do business in a particular place. Unfortunately, he said, Miss Dukes and Mr. Siliker were trapped by an ordinance that was actually aimed at others.

Joseph M. Marcal 3d, the lawyer who took over Miss Dukes's case after she originally had been represented by the American Civil Liberties Union, said that protecting the beauty and charm of the Quarter was "a bogus issue."

He said that the City Council had engaged in "legislative chicanery" with the clear intention of helping a political friend, the Lucky Dogs concern.

Mr. Marcal said that the Council over the years had permitted dozens of exemptions to its licensing requirements. Even now, he said, exemptions allow several commercial operations in the Quarter, including flower sales, musical events and nightclubs.

As for protecting the French Quarter's beauty and charm, Mr. Marcal said, the City Council had given the lie to that motive by expanding Lucky Dogs's monopoly beyond the Quarter to include the whole central business district. That is a legal designation that happens to cover the new Louisiana Superdome, the world's largest sports palace, which is several blocks away from the French Quarter.

Miss Dukes, who is 47 years old, said in an interview that she and Mr. Siliker had tried to sell their goods outside the Superdome but had discovered that the Council had pushed them away from there, too.

"Now we have to go out of town," she said.

SUMMER IS FOR KIDS GIVE FRESH AIR FUND

RETIREMENT AT 50 BY A STATE UPHELD

High Court Says Rule Must Be Relevant to Job

By LINDA CHARLTON

WASHINGTON, June 25—The States have the right to set mandatory retirement ages for their employees so long as the requirement is relevant to the job being performed, the Supreme Court ruled today.

The Court's 7-to-1 ruling—Justice John P. Stevens took no part in the decision and Justice Thurgood Marshall dissented—was made in the case of Robert D. Murgia, a former lieutenant colonel in the Massachusetts state police.

Colonel Murgia was forced to retire in July 1972, when he reached his 50th birthday. He filed suit, challenging the Massachusetts statute as unconstitutional. The state's age-50 retirement requirement, according to Colonel Murgia's attorney, is the lowest age in the nation for state policemen.

The Court, in its unsigned opinion, wrote: "Since physical ability generally declines with age, mandatory retirement at 50 is rationally related to the state's objective."

Justice Thurgood Marshall, dissenting, wrote: "The Court's opinion... is a mere restatement of the state's position."

Not in "Suspect Class" The court ruled that Colonel Murgia, as a police officer, could not be considered a member of what is called a "suspect class"—one that has a history of equal treatment or political powerlessness.

Conceding that "treatment of the aged in this nation has not been wholly free of discrimination," it said that the Massachusetts statute "cannot be said to discriminate only against the elderly."

It draws the line at a certain "middle life," the Court said, and even old age is not an "insular group" requiring "extraordinary protection."

The State of Massachusetts, the Court said, "perhaps has not chosen the best means" of determining the fitness of over-50 state policemen, but this "is not to say that the objective of assuring physical fitness is not rationally furthered by a maximum age limitation."

Justice Thurgood Marshall, in his dissent, wrote that the right of an individual to employment had long been recognized as fundamental. He said that the mandatory retirement law is legitimate and indeed compelling, but said that the chosen means, retirement at 50, "is so overinclusive that it must fall."

He pointed out that every officer must undergo an annual physical examination after the age of 40.

"Thus," he wrote, "the only members of the state police still on the force at the age of 50 are those who have been determined—repeatedly—by the commonwealth to be physically fit for the job. Yet all of these physically fit officers are automatically terminated at age 50." This, he wrote, "seems the height of irrationality."

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Labor union members have the right to refuse to work overtime so as to bring pressure on an employer in labor negotiations, the Supreme Court ruled today.

In a 6-to-3 decision, the Court said that the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission was wrong in declaring that the no-overtime tactics of a machinist union local constituted an unfair labor tactic.

The opinion, overturning a 1949 Supreme Court decision, said that union members have the right to work overtime "is peaceful conduct constituting activity which must be free of regulation by the states."

"It is not contended that the union policy against overtime work was enforced by violence or threats of intimidation or injury to property," the Court said in the opinion written by Justice William J. Brennan Jr.

"Workers simply left the plant at the end of their work shift and refused to volunteer for or accept overtime on Saturday work."

In their dissent, Justices John Paul Stevens, Potter Stewart, and William Rehnquist said that Congress had not expressed its wishes on such partial strike activity, and that "ever since 1949 the rule has been that partial strike activity within that area may be regulated by the states."

Supreme Court's Actions

WASHINGTON, June 25—The Supreme Court took the following actions today:

CIVIL RIGHTS The Court ruled 7 to 2 that the current version of the Civil Rights Act of 1964—now known as Section 1981—prohibits racial discrimination in private employment against whites as well as blacks.

In each case, Justice Byron R. White wrote for the majority, and Justices Stevens, Marshall and William J. Brennan Jr. dissented.

LABOR Splitting 6 to 3, the Court ruled in a Wisconsin case that a union's concerted refusal to work overtime, during negotiations over renewing an expired collective bargaining contract, is peaceful activity that the states may not regulate.

CONCERNED REFUSAL TO WORK Overtime is neither specifically protected nor prohibited by Federal labor law. In this case the employer filed an unfair labor complaint with the state authorities, and the Wisconsin courts agreed with the employer. The Supreme Court, however, found that state regulation of this type of activity would frustrate the intent of Congress as expressed in comprehensive Federal labor legislation.

REVERSING A LOWER FEDERAL COURT, the Court upheld the constitutionality of a Massachusetts requirement that members of the uniformed branch of the state police wear a certain "middle life," the Court said, and even old age is not an "insular group" requiring "extraordinary protection."

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POLLUTERS TOLD TO TURN TO STATES

Court Says Local Control Plans Aren't U.S. Cases

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI)—The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that polluters must make any challenge to the technical feasibility of state air pollution control plans in the state courts rather than the Federal courts.

The justices said that under the Clean Air Act of 1970, the Environmental Protection Agency did not consider whether state antipollution plans submitted for its approval were technically or economically feasible.

Polluters that fail to meet state standards on the grounds that they are impossible can seek relief in state courts and agencies, but not in Federal court, appeals, the high court ruled.

The appeal was brought by the Union Electric Company, which wanted to challenge Missouri's air pollution control standards on the ground that there were no feasible means of meeting them for three St. Louis area power plants that were emitting excess amounts of sulfur dioxide.

Union Electric asked the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit to overrule the agency's approval of the Missouri plan on the grounds that it was technically unfeasible and too costly.

State Plans a Factor The appeals court refused on the ground that the E.P.A. did not consider available technology in approving state plans under the 1970 law, and therefore the Federal courts could not do so in reviewing the agency decision.

Union, joined by an association of large utilities around the country, appealed, but the Supreme Court affirmed the decision.

Justice Thurgood Marshall said that when Congress passed the 1970 act it was aware that technology might not be available to meet Federal air standards but that the law was designed as "technology forcing."

"Perhaps the most important forum for consideration of claims of economic and technological infeasibility is before the state agency formulating the implementation plan," Justice Marshall said.

"So long as the national standards are met, the state may select whatever mix of control devices it de-

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI)—The Supreme Court ruled today that a prison inmate does not have a constitutional right to a hearing before he is transferred to a maximum security penitentiary.

The Justices, though reversing cases from Massachusetts and New York, agreed with lower courts that inmates, even from minimum or intermediate security prisons, do not derive a prisoner of the kind of liberty protected by the 14th Amendment's due process requirements.

But in an opinion by Justice Byron R. White, the Court ruled that the amendment did not protect such transfers, nor does it guarantee that the convicted prisoner will be placed in any particular prison, as is likely, the state has more than one correctional institution.

The Massachusetts case stemmed from disturbances at the Norfolk Correctional Institution in 1974. Several prisoners were eventually transferred to the maximum security prison at Walpole as a result of the incidents. They contended that the transfers denied them privileges available at Norfolk and that they were entitled to a hearing before the transfer.

A lower court agreed, and the state appealed.

Justices John Paul Stevens, William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall dissented from the Court's ruling.

Prisoners Denied Right to a Hearing On Transfers, 6-3

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI)—The Supreme Court ruled today that a prison inmate does not have a constitutional right to a hearing before he is transferred to a maximum security penitentiary.

The Justices, though reversing cases from Massachusetts and New York, agreed with lower courts that inmates, even from minimum or intermediate security prisons, do not derive a prisoner of the kind of liberty protected by the 14th Amendment's due process requirements.

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Advertisement for Schlessinger's clothing store. Features illustrations of men in suits and raincoats. Text includes: 'Schlessinger's', 'ONE-OF-A-KIND Designer SUPER VALUES', 'No Sales Tax on Clothing in N.J.', 'Raincoats Reg. \$60 to \$85 39.90 to 59.90', 'Sport Coats Reg. \$85 59.90', 'Designer Suits Reg. 99.50 to \$165 59.90 to \$119', 'Casual Suits Reg. \$60 to \$120 49.90 to 79.90'. Also includes store address: 'Bergentine at 58th, West New York, N.J.' and phone numbers: '(212) 564-6933 (201) 854-1500'.

Ali Taunts Foe During Tokyo Battle

By H. MALCOLM

Saturday, June 26 to "destroy" and each other, Muhammad the world heavy-weight champion, and Inoki, a wrestler with titles to his name, fought in an unorthodox boxing-wrestling match today.



At the last minute the scheduled main event of the crowd outside where the fight was, watching the champion arose early morning, Japan and the road work to the 12-year-old Inoki Arts hall about Saturday, Tokyo

Mock heroics dominate weigh-in for Muhammad Ali and Antonio Inoki in Tokyo

Finley Files \$10 Million Suit, Challenges Kuhn's Authority

By JOSEPH DURSO

Baseball's battle of the century bounced into Federal District Court yesterday when Charles O. Finley sued Commissioner Bowie Kuhn for \$10 million in damages and asked the court to declare that the commissioner "has no power or authority to void the sale of players."

The controversial owner of the Oakland A's filed his lawsuit in Chicago one week after Kuhn had nullified the sale of three of Oakland's best players—Vida Blue, to the New York Yankees for \$1.5 million, and Joe Rudi and Rollie Fingers, to the Boston Red Sox for \$1 million apiece.



Charles O. Finley, the owner of the Oakland Athletics club, with his lawyer at Federal Court in Chicago.

Kuhn said at the time that it was not "in the best interests of baseball" for Finley to dismantle the powerful team that had won five straight Western titles in the American League, four straight pennants and three straight World Series.

Finley's reply: "I do not give the commissioner carte blanche to do anything he wishes to do and to run and hide behind that rule. So we do not feel that the rule applies in this case at all."

He named the commissioner as the chief defendant along with the National League, the American League, the Major League Executive Council, the Yankees and the Red Sox. And he charged them with a wide-ranging list of offenses that included breach of contract, violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, "deprivation of due process," denial of equal protection, "inducing breach of contract," conspiracy to deprive Finley of money from the sale of his stars and several civil rights violations.

Finley maintained that the players were "in limbo" because their legal status was unclear and he could not assume the risk of injuring somebody else's property. Then he whipped off a long telegram in legal language yesterday that challenged Kuhn in these words:

Yanks Victors, 1-0; Ellis, Rivers Star

The Yankees may not own Vida Blue until the lawyers get done hassling, but the rest of the Yankee mercenaries kept pouring it on last night when Dock Ellis pitched them to a 1-0 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

Ellis is a 31-year-old right-hander who won only eight games for the Pirates last summer, part of which he spent quarreling with Manager Murtaugh. But last night, prospering with the flying, spending Yankees, he pitched his fourth straight victory and his eighth of this season and thereby matched the level of performances achieved by two other Yankee acquisitions, Cañish Hunter (Oakland A's) and Ed Figueroa (California Angels).

The one run was supplied by another imported player, Mickey Rivers, who lined the first pitch from Bill Travers in the bottom of the sixth inning into Yankee Stadium's lower right-field seats. Otherwise, the teams were nearly even—seven hits for the last place Brewers, eight for the first-place Yankees, who clung to their firm lead in the American League's East Division.

Ellis was helped by two double plays in the late innings, but the most help he got probably came in the second, when Graig Nettles made a backhand stop behind third base and threw out Bernie Carbo at home plate. Carbo, recently shipped from the Boston Red Sox to the Brewers, was so surprised that he didn't even slide. The

Miller Benched as Mets Triumph, 7-4

L. MONTGOMERY

The New York Times June 25 — Joe Ewing, the New York Yankees' first baseman, was benched for the first time in his career as the Mets triumphed 7-4 over the Cubs.

Miller was benched for the first time in his career as the Mets triumphed 7-4 over the Cubs. The Cubs got one run on a leadoff homer by Rick Monday, his 12th of the year, one on a bunt single by Dave Rosello and singles by José Cardenal and Bill Madlock, and another on a single by Rosello and a double by Cardenal. The other came when Phillips broke the wrong way on a grounder to permit a single and Ed Kranepool bobbled what would have been the third out of the inning to permit a run.

Matlack, who has been known to criticize teammates for poor fielding after difficult games, had nothing to say about the error of his roommate, Kranepool, today. The pitcher stalked away when the question was asked.

Miller's removal came in the fifth inning, which Phillips opened with a triple off the ivy-covered wall in right field. After Felix Millan had bounced out, Milner popped the ball down the right-field line and then watched for a moment from the plate as Manny Trillo, the Cub second baseman, gave chase.

Today's victory, the ninth of the season for Jon Matlack, came on some unaccustomed heavy hitting by the Mets. Dave Kingman drove in four runs, three of them with his 24th homer of the year, and Mike Phillips had a two-run homer on the way to hitting for the cycle—a single, double, triple and homer.

Phillips scored on the error and Milner coasted into first. Bruce Boiesclair appeared immediately to run for Milner and the fireworks began.

After Frazier said he had removed the outfielder because he "figured his groin was hurt because he wasn't running," it was suggested to

There was no immediate reply from the commissioner to the massive lawsuit which was filed in United States District Court in Chicago, where Finley makes his home base, and which was assigned to Judge Frank McGarr. But the owner of the A's, striking on a broad front, also attacked any notion that the commissioner has immunity from such lawsuits by agreement of the 24 club owners who hire him.

Panatta Is Upset by Pasarell

By FRED TUPPER

Special to The New York Times WIMBLEDON, England, June 25—The sun shone brightly, the women players asked officially for money equal to the men's and were turned down and most of the seeded players came through to their appointed places with one major exception. That exception was the defeat of the fifth-seeded Adrian Panatta, the hottest player in the world during the past few weeks.

It's on the record that over two days here in 1969 Charles Pasarell was beaten by Pancho Gonzalez over five sets, 112 games and 5 hours 12 minutes—the longest match in Wimbledon history—and also on record that he rubbed out the defending champion, Manuel Santana, in 1967, lost to Ken Rosewall over five sets in 1968, and beat Tony Roche in four in 1970.

What's Charlie been doing lately? Not much. He's ranked 15th in the United States, 77th in the world. Last night he made a stand against Panatta, champion of Italy and France who is acknowledged as the best player around on clay this year.

He's ranked 15th in the United States, 77th in the world. Last night he made a stand against Panatta, champion of Italy and France who is acknowledged as the best player around on clay this year.

Panatta has touch and speed and Latin improvisation, and Pasarell would be riddled, caught off balance and fall heavily and often on hard turf. He would get up slowly to hit those lethal serves and crumching overheads, and turn back the reel to those days so long ago when he ruled the roost at

Continued on Page 12, Column 3

Anderson '52 for 'One of the Baseball Players'

In the New York Sheraton where the Milwaukee re-lodged, Henry Aaron realized that he had left key in the room. Rather than go down to the

breaking 715th homer has been selected as the most memorable moment in National League history.

"I just beat out Bobby Thomson's homer that won the pennant for the Giants in 1951," he said. "I remember listening to that homer on the radio in high school. We had the radio down low so the teacher wouldn't hear it."

Henry Aaron appears more relaxed now that he is hitting home runs the way Henry Aaron is supposed to hit home runs. For nearly the first 10 weeks of the current season, he had hit only two. But as he returned to Yankee Stadium last night for the first time since the 1958 World Series, the 42-year-old designated hitter had seven home runs, a 255 batting average, and 21 runs batted in. Some of his recent home runs were stroked with a bat borrowed from George Scott, the Brewers' first baseman. It's the heaviest bat Henry Aaron has ever used.

he asked a chambermaid in the hallway to let her pass key. "n't do that," the chambermaid said. "one of the baseball players," he said. "of the baseball players. That's how Henry Aaron himself. One of the baseball players. His sincerity eventually persuaded the chambermaid to use her pass key. But she never recognized Henry Aaron, who has hit more home runs than anybody in the history of baseball. Perhaps a chambermaid shouldn't be expected to recognize somebody who de- self as one of the baseball players.

"It's 37½ ounces and 36 inches long," he said. "I've always used a 33-ounce, 35-inch bat. But the pitchers were getting me out on the curveball away. I wanted a longer bat with more wood at the end. The bat helped me. I hit one of my homers off a good pitch, down and away. I think George's bat is the heaviest in the big leagues. I think Richie Allen is next with 37 ounces. With a heavy bat, I just concentrated on hitting the ball through the middle. I don't use it all the time. It's so heavy it tires you out. I can't generate the bat speed every night with it."

Not Tempted to Continue Henry Aaron hit 12 home runs and batted .234 last season. He hit only four homers over the last three months. But he thinks he's more comfortable in the American League this season.

"I don't feel like a stranger now," he said. "I know the pitchers better and I know the umpires better. You can't be choosy over here. You've got to swing. One pitch will be a ball, the next time the same pitch will be a strike. Some of the umpires aren't consistent. Back in the National League I used to go up and I knew I could get my pitch, but over here, I never know. I've adjusted to being a dh, too. Before hitting practice, I put on a sweat shirt and run three laps from foul line to foul line, then do 75 to 100 pickups. Last year I just ran with the pitchers before a game. It wasn't enough. And during a game now, I try to keep a bat in my hand in the dugout."

Oh Is Approaching 700 as Henry Aaron was chasing Babe Ruth's total me runs three years ago, Sadaharu Oh, the Japanese hitter, is chasing Henry Aaron now.

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Quick. Get under the Gordon's Gin Value Umbrella. Now!

Now's the best time to stock up on Gordon's Gin. The big feature at your favorite package store.

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JS SERVICES

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FEDRAL

House Unit Backs Interstate Bet Ban

By STEVE CADY

New York horseplayers who have been making legal off-track bets on the Kentucky Derby for six years may have to find an illegal bookie the next time around.

Under a proposed bill that gained ground in the House yesterday, interstate off-track wagering would be banned in all cases except where a current contract existed between two states. An agreement between New York and Connecticut is the only such deal and that exemption would expire in 1981.

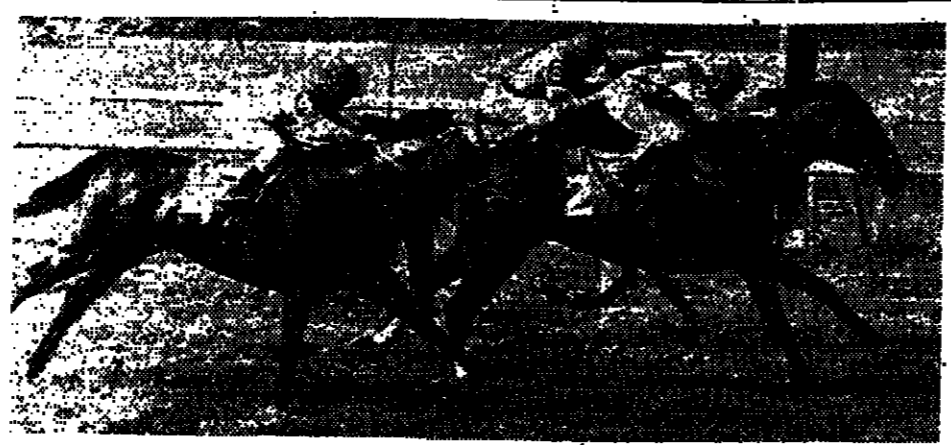
The measure, approved by a vote of 18-7 by the House Commerce Committee and sent to the full House, would prohibit any state from using horse races in another state for its own off-track betting operations.

Aside from ending off-track action by New York's various off-track enterprises, the legislation would appear to curtail construction of off-track betting parlors in Connecticut.

Paul Scervano, president of New York City's Off-track Betting Corporation, criticized the measure as "a restriction for illegal bookies." He said it would "gravely injure" the public welfare.

By protecting the market for bookmaking on interstate racing, Scervano said, "this prohibition would greatly increase the revenues derived by organized crime."

New York law permits OTB



Carmelize, George Martens up, winning the Smashing Gall on the turf at Belmont yesterday. Fleet Victriss finished second, with Sun and Snow finishing third.

Belmont Racing Charts

Friday, June 25, 47th day. Weather clear, fast.

Attendance, 15,400. Track pari-mutuel handle, \$2,255,572. OTB handle, \$2,138,151.

FIRST-52,500, cl. 3yo and up. Winner, Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Time-24 1/2. 47/25: 1:12.13.

OTB Starters PP 1/2 3/4 Fin. Odds. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

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OTB Starters PP 1/2 3/4 Fin. Odds. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

FIFTH-52,500, cl. 3yo and up. Winner, Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Time-24 1/2. 47/25: 1:12.13.

OTB Starters PP 1/2 3/4 Fin. Odds. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

SIXTH-52,500, cl. 3yo and up. Winner, Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Time-24 1/2. 47/25: 1:12.13.

OTB Starters PP 1/2 3/4 Fin. Odds. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

SEVENTH-52,500, cl. 3yo and up. Winner, Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Time-24 1/2. 47/25: 1:12.13.

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EIGHTH-52,500, cl. 3yo and up. Winner, Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Time-24 1/2. 47/25: 1:12.13.

OTB Starters PP 1/2 3/4 Fin. Odds. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

NINTH-52,500, cl. 3yo and up. Winner, Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Time-24 1/2. 47/25: 1:12.13.

OTB Starters PP 1/2 3/4 Fin. Odds. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

TENTH-52,500, cl. 3yo and up. Winner, Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Time-24 1/2. 47/25: 1:12.13.

OTB Starters PP 1/2 3/4 Fin. Odds. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

ELEVENTH-52,500, cl. 3yo and up. Winner, Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Time-24 1/2. 47/25: 1:12.13.

OTB Starters PP 1/2 3/4 Fin. Odds. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-2) PAID \$200.00. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-3) PAID \$100.00. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (2-3) PAID \$50.00. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-2-3) PAID \$25.00. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-2-3-4) PAID \$12.50. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-2-3-4-5) PAID \$6.25. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-2-3-4-5-6) PAID \$3.12. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-2-3-4-5-6-7) PAID \$1.56. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8) PAID \$0.78. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9) PAID \$0.39. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10) PAID \$0.19. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11) PAID \$0.09. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12) PAID \$0.04. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13) PAID \$0.02. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14) PAID \$0.01. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15) PAID \$0.00. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16) PAID \$0.00. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

Roosevelt Entries

Horses listed in order of post positions. Letter designates OTB listing. FIRST-52,500, cl. 3yo and up.

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EIGHTH-52,500, cl. 3yo and up. Winner, Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Time-24 1/2. 47/25: 1:12.13.

NINTH-52,500, cl. 3yo and up. Winner, Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Time-24 1/2. 47/25: 1:12.13.

TENTH-52,500, cl. 3yo and up. Winner, Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Time-24 1/2. 47/25: 1:12.13.

EXACTA (1-2) PAID \$200.00. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (1-3) PAID \$100.00. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

EXACTA (2-3) PAID \$50.00. Carmelize (W. G. Sadowski) 1:12.30. Fleet Victriss (W. G. Sadowski) 1:13.10. Sun (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.00. Snow (W. G. Sadowski) 1:14.50.

Today's Entries at B

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Warlock Leads At Horse Show

WESTPORT, Conn., June 25—Warlock, a consistent 8-year-old brown gelding, moved into the lead for the amateur-owner jumper championship at the Fairfield County Horse Show today.

The four-day show at the Fairfield County Club ended Sunday. Owned and ridden by Edward B. Hayes Jr. of Rocky Hill, Conn., a recent graduate of the junior division, Warlock defeated four other horses in a jump off. He was timed in 32.33 seconds.

Krishna, owned and handled by Julie Miller Bodeck, was second in 35.12 seconds. Warlock, who was second in the first class yesterday, now has eight points toward the title.

Michelle Buskin of Scarsdale, N.Y., won her fourth Miralay Trophy of the year and qualified for the national finals this fall at the National Horse Show.

THE CHIEF AWARDS
AMATEUR OWNER JUMPER: Edward B. Hayes Jr. (Rocky Hill, Conn.) on Warlock.
PROFESSIONAL JUMPER: Robert J. Bodeck (Westport, Conn.) on Krishna.
AMATEUR OWNER: Michelle Buskin (Scarsdale, N.Y.) on Miralay.
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At Belmont

Optimistic Gal, the runner-up in the first two parts of the N.Y.R.A.'s triple crown for 3-year-old fillies, is favored to win the third leg today. She is listed as an 8-5 choice against nine rivals in the 60th running of the Coaching Club American Oaks.

Pro Transactions
BASEBALL: Minnesota (L) - St. Louis (W) 2-1. St. Louis (L) - Minnesota (W) 2-1.
FOOTBALL: Philadelphia (M) - Atlanta (W) 14-10. Atlanta (L) - Philadelphia (W) 14-10.
HOCKEY: Minnesota (L) - St. Louis (W) 2-1. St. Louis (L) - Minnesota (W) 2-1.

U.S. Women Win
HAMILTON, Canada, June 25 (UPI)—The United States women's basketball team, paced by Lusia Harris's 21 points, defeated France 71-59, in the Olympic qualifying tournament tonight. The victory gave the United States a win-loss record of 2-0.

U.S. Women Lose in British Golf
SILLOTH, England, June 25 (AP)—Cathy Fanton, a 21-year-old golfer from Scotland, eliminated Nancy Roth Syms of Colorado Springs, the defending champion, 4 and 3, today and reached the final of the British women's amateur golf championship. Tomorrow Miss Fanton will play the 18-hole final against Alison Sheard of South Africa, who eliminated the favorite, Deborah Massey, a 25-year-old American ski instructor, from Bethlehem, Pa., at the 20th hole.

Miss Fanton, a geography student at Edinburgh University, gave a superb exhibition in defeating Mrs. Syms. After the turn she played six holes in four under par. She had a birdie, and was two under par when the match ended on the 15th green. The Scot gained the semifinals by beating Jennie Lee Smith on the final hole.

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Miss Fant



Tony Bennett performing at the Newport Jazz Festival last night at Carnegie Hall

Blues, Bennett and Free Jazz Open Newport Festival

By JOHN S. WILSON
Carnegie Hall was filled last night with jazz fans who came to hear Tony Bennett and the Bill Evans Trio open the Newport Jazz Festival's 23rd annual season. This year, the festival's fifth in New York, it will be extended for the first time to 41 days, one day longer than in the years since the festival moved to New York from Newport, R. I., in 1972.

The first evening's programs also included a midnight blues session at Radio City Music Hall, which attracted more than 4,000 people to hear Fats Domino, Muddy Waters, Bobby Blue Bland and Mike Bloomfield.

Earlier in the day, a prelude to the festival was played by Earl Hines and his group and by the world's Greatest Jazz Band of Yank Lawson and Bob Haggart, both of whom gave free concerts at noon, sponsored by the Greenwich Savings Bank. Mr. Hines' group played at the Equitable Life Assurance Plaza on the Avenue of the Americas at 51st Street, while the World's Greatest Jazz Band was heard in Garden City, L. I., at the Roosevelt Field Mall.

Stages of Programs
Unlike past festivals, which were divided between Avery Fisher Hall and Carnegie Hall, much of this year's festival will be concentrated in Carnegie Hall because Avery Fisher closed for reconstruction. City Center will be used for a few concerts, and there will be two midnight programs at Radio City Music Hall, a dance at Roseland Ballroom, a jazz street fair on Broadway and a children's program at the New York University Loeb Center. The big arenas in which the

festival has staged some of its programs in the past—Yankee Stadium, Shea Stadium and the Nassau Coliseum—will not be used this year. Instead, the festival is reaching out to New Jersey, where, at Waterloo Village in Stanhope, today and tomorrow, it will stage two picnics—one gospel, one jazz—and a salute to one of New Jersey's native sons, Count Basie, who was born in Red Bank.

One outdoor feature of past festivals that has been retained this year is the boat ride on the Hudson River in a Staten Island ferryboat equipped with alternating jazz bands.

Ticket information may be obtained from the festival headquarters in the New York Sheraton Hotel on Seventh Avenue between 55th and 56th Streets (787-2020) or from Ticketron outlets (541-7290) or from Chargin' (239-7177). The programs and locations for the entire festival are:

TODAY
7:30 P.M. Carnegie Hall: Charles Mingus Sextet with Azucena Y Edo Flamenco Dance Group.
11:30 P.M. Carnegie Hall: Billy Cobham-George Duke Band.
Special Newport Jazz Festival segment at Waterloo Village, Stanhope, N. J.
8 P.M. City Center: Weather Report, Brecker Brothers Band.

TOMORROW
11 P.M. Carnegie Hall: Anthony Braxton, Ted Curson and Company, George Coleman Octet.
12:30 P.M. Carnegie Hall: The Ellington Saga—Part I, with New York Jazz Repertory Company and Countie Williams.
11:30 P.M. Carnegie Hall: Tribute to John Coltrane, with McCoy Tyner Quartet, Elvin Jones Quartet, Andrew White and New York Jazz Repertory Company.

Special Newport Jazz Festival segment at Waterloo Village, Stanhope, N. J.
Noon to 5 P.M., Jazz Picnic, Earl (Fatha) Hines, Teddy Wilson, John Bunch, Kenny Davern, Pee Wee Erwin, Major Holley, Eddie Huddle, Victor Gaskin, Jersey Jazz Stompers, Natalie Lamb, Cliff Leeman, Earl May, Nancy Nelson, Bucky Pizzarelli, Red Onions Jazz Band, Bobby Rosen-gard, Wayne Wright, Warren Vache, others.
7:30 P.M. Carnegie Hall: Keith Jarrett, Jan Garbarek, Charlie Haden, string orchestra conducted by Dennis Russell Davies.
11:30 P.M. Carnegie Hall: Keith Jarrett, Jan Garbarek, Charlie Haden, string orchestra conducted by Dennis Russell Davies.
Noon to 2 P.M., free outdoor event: Equitable Life Assurance Plaza, 51st Street and Avenue of the Americas. Sy Oliver Orchestra.

TUESDAY
7:30 P.M. Carnegie Hall: Ellington Saga—Part II, New York Jazz Repertory Company with Countie Williams.
11:30 P.M. Carnegie Hall: Art Blakey and Jazz Messengers, Horace Silver Quintet, Freddie Hubbard.
8 P.M. City Center: Herbie Hancock Sextet, Tony Williams, Wayne Shorter, Ron Carter, Billy Hart, Eddie Henderson, Bennie Maupin, Julian Priester, Buster Williams.
Noon to 2 P.M., free outdoor event: Equitable Life Assurance Plaza, 51st Street and Avenue of the Americas. World's Greatest Jazz Band of Yank Lawson and Bob Haggart.

WEDNESDAY
7:30 P.M. Carnegie Hall: Ellington Saga—Part III, Mercer Ellington and Duke Ellington Orchestra, New York Jazz Repertory Company.
11:30 P.M. Carnegie Hall: The-ntonious Monk Quartet, Dizzy Gillespie Quartet, plus 100 Voices conducted by John Moiley.
8 P.M. City Center: Weather Report, Brecker Brothers Band.
Noon to 2 P.M., free outdoor event: Equitable Life Assurance Plaza, 51st Street and Avenue of the Americas. World's Greatest Jazz Band of Yank Lawson and Bob Haggart.

THURSDAY
8 P.M. City Center: Stan Kenton and Orchestra, Maynard Ferguson and Orchestra.
Midnight, Radio City Music Hall: Salute to Rev. John Gusele, George Benson, Art Blakey, Anthony Braxton, Kenny Burrell, Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis, Vic Dickenson, Pee Wee Erwin, Bill Evans, Stan Getz, Dizzy Gillespie, Herbie Hancock, Roy Haynes, Milt Hinton, Freddie Hubbard, Dick Hyman, Illinois Jacquet, Elvin Jones, Ruteanan Roland Kirk, Lee Konitz, Werns Marsh, Charles Mingus, Tolonious Monk, Bobby Rosen-gard, Sonny Silver, Zoot Sims, Sonny Sitt, Clark Terry, McCoy Tyner, Sarah Vaughan, Bob Wilber, Joe Williams, Tony Williams, others.
Noon to 2 P.M., free outdoor event: Equitable Life Assurance Plaza, 51st Street and Avenue of the Americas. Buddy Rich and His Killer Force.

FRIDAY
2 P.M., N.Y.U. Loeb Center, 566 LaGuardia Place: Children's Jazz Concert, featuring George Kleinsinger's "Tubby the Tuba Meets a Dixieland Band" and a New Orleans Jazz Parade. Clark Terry, Major Holley, Pee Wee Erwin, Vic Dickenson, Dick Wellstood, Phil Bodner, Panama Francis, Bucky Pizzarelli, Danny Barker, others.
7:30 P.M. Carnegie Hall: Cannonball Special, Salute to the late Cannonball Adderley. World premiere of "Big Man, The Legend of John Henry," jazz musical composed by Julius (Cannonball) Adderley and Nat Adderley.

11:30 P.M. Carnegie Hall: Buddy Rich and His Killer Force, Lee Konitz-Werns Marsh Reunited.
Noon to 2 P.M., free outdoor event: Equitable Life Assurance Plaza, 51st Street and Avenue of the Americas. Count Basie and Orchestra; Roosevelt Field Mall, Garden City, L. I., Duke Ellington Orchestra directed by Mercer Ellington.

11:30 P.M. Carnegie Hall: Count Basie and Orchestra, Joe Williams, and reunion of Count Basie Band of the 50's, with Preservation Hall Jazz Band, Joe Newman, Sonny Payne, Frank Wees, Ernie Wilkins, others.
Noon to 2 P.M., free outdoor event: Equitable Life Assurance Plaza, 51st Street and Avenue of the Americas. Maynard Ferguson Orchestra.

JULY 4
7:30 P.M. Carnegie Hall: Ellington Saga—Part IV, New York Jazz Repertory Company with Al Hibbler.

11:30 P.M. Carnegie Hall: Guitars Salute to Tal, with Tal Farlow Quartet, Kenny Burrell Quartet, Jim Hall Trio.

JULY 5
11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Broadway from 50th to 54th Street: Free Jazz Fair. Gary Bartz Quintet, Hamblin's "Sunrise," Beaver Farrisley and Dizzy Gillespie, Haynes' Hip Ensemble, Machito's Band, Joe Newman Quintet, Original Traditional Jazz Band, Sam Rivers Trio, Charles Rouse and Company, Sonny Sitt, Barry Harris, and Dizzy Gillespie and Jazz Ministers from South Africa.

7 P.M., Roseland Ballroom, 229 West 32d Street: Festival Fairwell Dance, with Count Basie and Orchestra, Milt Buckner, Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis, Vic Dickenson, George Duvivier, Sweets Edison, Panama Francis, Illinois Jacquet, Milt Sanyal, Zoot Sims, Buddy Tate, Clark Terry, Cootie Williams, others.

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Yet the movie is reasonably well-paced. We don't have time to brood about the silliness of any particular scene before we are on to the next. There is not a great deal of excitement, but we manage to sustain some curiosity as to how things will work out. "The Omen" is the kind of movie to take along on a long airplane trip.

From the moment Mr. Peck comes home after a hard day and tells his wife, played by Lee Remick, that they're off to be Ambassadors, the film's working-level reality is hopelessly scratched. This must be the most unattended American embassy to Great Britain since John Jay. Scenes in which he and his wife look for a house—the United States Ambassador in London has an official residence—or in which he runs around London by himself are quite impossible.

by Spanish groups, will make up tomorrow's outdoor festival by the Queens Council on the Arts and La Guardia Community College, to be held in Long Island City at Aviation High School, Queens Boulevard and 35th Street. The Pan American Bicentennial celebration, running from 1 to 9 P.M., is a fund raising scholarship event for both sponsors. The festival closes tomorrow night at 7 o'clock with a performance by the Ballet Hispanico of New York. Tickets are \$3; \$2 for students and the elderly, and \$1 for children. More information: 291-1100.

RYHME & THYME The gardens of Dyckman House, a colonial Dutch farmhouse built in 1783 at what is now Broadway and 204th Street, will be the scene of a free poetry reading tomorrow at 1:30 P.M. Jodi Braxton and Verbie Harris will present a verbal anthology of poetry pertaining to herbs and flowers in this small park

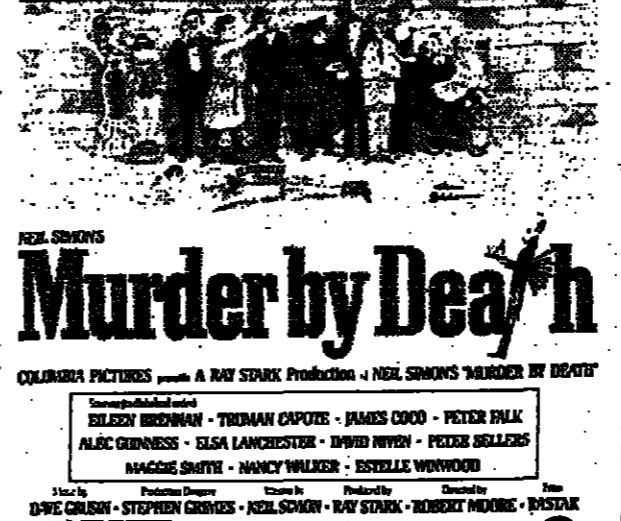
containing mint and thyme, marigolds and petunias. The program ends a reading series presented by Poets and Writers Inc. as a literary salute to the Bicentennial.

In another poetry series concluding tomorrow, Ron Padgett and Bill Zavatsky will read from their works at 4 P.M. at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Hudson Street at Grove Street.

Still another reading tomorrow is across the way in Greenwich Village in the roof garden of the Cedar Tavern, 82 University Place, between 11th and 12th Streets, where admission is free and the guests may order food and drink on their own. The guest poets are Ivan Rigallies, Peggy Garrison, Barak Glasow, Tadashi Kono and Layle Silbert, and the session is scheduled for 11 P.M.

For today's Entertainment Events listing, see page 17. For Sports Today, see page 12.

Gene Shalit, NBC-TV: "The Wittiest mystery movie in years."
Liz Smith, Cosmopolitan Magazine: "I just laughed and laughed and laughed and so will you."
Kevin Sanders, WABC-TV: "Neil Simon's funniest film...it's the funniest film you'll see this year."



MURDER BY DEATH
COLUMBIA PICTURES presents a RAY STARK Production • NEIL SIMON'S MURDER BY DEATH
GREGORY BEEBEERMAN • THOMAS CAPUTO • JAMES COO • PETER FLAK
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RAY STARK • STEPHEN GRAYES • NEIL SIMON • RAY STARK • ROBERT MOORE • PASTOR

NOW AT COLUMBIA PREMIERE THEATRES

THEATRE	SHOWTIME	THEATRE	SHOWTIME
BARONET	7:30, 9:30	ST. MARKS	7:30, 9:30
LITTLE CARNEGIE	7:30, 9:30	ST. PAUL	7:30, 9:30
THE PLAYERS	7:30, 9:30	ST. PETER	7:30, 9:30
THE PLAYERS	7:30, 9:30	ST. PETER	7:30, 9:30

THE WORLD'S GREATEST
MUSIC RADIO CITY HALL
JAMES CAINE
DIANE KEATON
ELLIOTT GOULD
in
HARRY AND WALTER GO TO NEW YORK
ON THE GREAT STAGE
Symphony Orchestra
Directed by Peter Gennaro

"HARRY AND WALTER GO TO NEW YORK" ALSO AT
—ON LONG ISLAND—
UA STYOSSET AND RKO STANLEY WARNER
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

"A SCI-FI HIT!"
Get thee to 'A Boy and His Dog'—A funky instant pop classic.
"BRILLIANTLY GROTESQUE!"
Jason Robards is splendid!
a boy and his dog
an R rated, rather kinky tale of survival
NOW AT A FLAGSHIP THEATRE NEAR YOU

PAUL NEWMAN
BONNIE AND CLYDE
PG
CENTRUM THEATRE
TRANS LUX 66 ST.
MURRAY HILL
EASTSIDE CINEMA
GREENWICH
UA CINEMA 160
UA CINEMA 48

CINEMA 5 THEATRES
THE MAN WHO FELL TO EARTH
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 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American Guild of Organists Holds Fast-Paced Convention

By ALLEN HUGHES

In 1896, when the United States was only 120 years old, a group of organists got together in New York and founded the American Guild of Organists. Its purpose was to establish and maintain standards of professional attainment for organists and to elevate their status, not only in the churches, where most of them were employed, but in the general music world as well.

For nearly half a century, the guild followed a rather unexciting existence, but with the end of World War II, energetic young organists began to enter the ranks and the guild began to stir.

This week, in Boston, the octogenerian guild was proving to be an uncommonly lively citizen of the performing arts world. About 2,200 of its more than 17,000 members were attending the national biennial convention, busying themselves with an extraordinary variety of musical matters.

If the day did not begin with a seminar on electronic music (led by composer Daniel Pinkham) it might start with one on the interpretation of French Baroque organ music (led by André Isoir, titular organist of the Church of Saint-Germain-des-Près in Paris).

Some Other Options

And if one did not end the evening with a Boston Pops concert in which E. Power Biggs was soloist in Rheinberger's Organ Concerto No. 2, he could bring it to a ghostly close with a recital played by men long since dead at the Church of the Covenant on Newbury Street.

As a note in the 88-page convention program book put it, "In the cozy gloom of a church noted for its Tiffany studio windows and chandelier, a unique four-manual Weite reproducing Pipe Organ automatically recreates performances of leading organists from 1890 to 1931."

The organ equivalent of the player piano, the Weite device makes possible the revival of performances recorded on rolls half a century ago and more by players such as Eugene Gigout, Lynwood Farnam and Harry Goss-Custard. Gigout played Schumann's Etude (Op. 56, No. 5), Farnam performed movements from organ symphonies by Widor and Vierne and Mr. Goss-Custard interpreted Liszt's "The Storm." It seemed appropriate that this event got

Theater: 'Hearst' Opens

The Patricia Hearst play and the playwright Mark J. Dunay open on one point: at least that Miss Hearst's participation in the armed actions of the self-styled Symbionese Liberation group was voluntary. It was, in other words, a conversion.

Mr. Dunay's play "Hearst," which is being done at the Performing Garage, 33 West 37th Street, explores that conversion. It attempts to say what went on between the time she was brought to the group's "safe house" at gunpoint and the time she left it, a self-proclaimed guerrilla.

The attempt is not a success. Between the play's clumsy construction and some amateurish performances that make the writing even more stilted than it is, we are left in considerable confusion about the author's intentions and without much incentive to penetrate them.

Miss Hearst is dragged in at the start, cuffed about, mocked, and subjected to a series of lectures about the injustices of the American economic and political system and the specific role of the Hearst family within the system. At the same time, she watches her parents trying to bargain with her captors on television.

Whether it is Mr. Dunay's writing or the excessively awkward and imbecile quality that is given to the character of Patricia by the actress Janie Lee Miranda — she is like Alice gradually

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Dance: Gudde Company

By ANNA KISSELGOF

Lynda Gudde is a dancer-choreographer whose work in the past has been doggedly out of the mainstream of current modern dance. While most of her contemporaries have been attracted to pure movement and non-dramatic dances, she was determinedly expressionist. Her inspiration usually came from painters and writers, and sometimes touched also upon social commentary.

Thursday night, the Gudde Dancers opened a season that will last through Monday at the Marymount Manhattan Theater, 221 East 71st Street.

There has always been an unabashed element of sensuality in Miss Gudde's work, and this time it surfaced most directly in one of three pieces on the program called "Introibo ad altare Dei." The music, on tape, consisted of excerpts from Verdi and the choral singing of Russian Orthodox church hymns.

The five dancers were dressed as nuns and the rigid compositional patterns of the beginning complemented the chasteness of their demeanor. It was not long, however, before their devotion turned to

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Whether it is Mr. Dunay's writing or the excessively awkward and imbecile quality that is given to the character of Patricia by the actress Janie Lee Miranda — she is like Alice gradually

THE SET IS FINE. HUNG ABOUT WITH posters about such things as the gross national product of Cuba, the statistics are very fond of other countries' statistics—and an incredible collection of pictures, signs and artifacts, it looks like Tom Sawyer's left pocket.

THE ACTORS, who worked with Mr. Dunay at Antioch College, show their inexperience. They stamp around and posture. No doubt the S.L.A. did, too, but they were also real people in a real mess. We don't get any of that. Only Michelle Marie Murphy, as Angela Atwood, and Susan Shaeffer as a particularly touching Camilla Hall, project any notion of genuine character.

THE SET IS FINE. HUNG ABOUT WITH posters about such things as the gross national product of Cuba, the statistics are very fond of other countries' statistics—and an incredible collection of pictures, signs and artifacts, it looks like Tom Sawyer's left pocket.

RICHARD EDER

REDFORD/HOFFMAN

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Entertainment Events Today

Theater

THE TAVENERS A play by George M. Cohan directed by Michael Poppo. The Provincetown Playhouse, 133 MacDougal Street, 8.

MUSIC

METROPOLITAN OPERA IN THE Palace. Matinee, 2:30 p.m. Pops concert, 8 p.m.

DANCE

DANCE FILMS FESTIVAL 111 West 57th Street, 3rd Floor, and lecture on an ethnic and movie dance and ballet, from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

THEATRE

AMERICAN BALLET THEATRE, Metropolitan Opera House, "Shakespeare Beauty," 2 and 8.

AUSTRALIAN BALLET, 11th Theater, 2 and 8.

GUDDÉ DANCERS, Marymount Manhattan Theater, 221 East 71st Street, 8:30.

NEW YORK CITY BALLET, New York State Theatre, 2 and 8.

Ballet

U.S. TERRIFICOS BALLET COMPANY, Riverside Church Theater, Riverside Drive and 126th Street, "The Fantastic Five," 8:30.

"Hollis Concerto" (Premiere), "Carnegie," "Orchestra Hall," 8:30.

FRANK ASHLEY DANCE COMPANY, Henry Street Playhouse, 446 Grand Street, 8:30.

BARBARA GARDNER, Construction Company Dance Studio, 342 La Guardia Place, 8:30.

GAIL KACHADOURIAN AND BRUCE WATSON, University Theatre, 35 West 4th Street, 8:30.

HANNAH KAHN, DALLIES MAJORS, 210 West 19th Street, 8:30.

THE DANCERS OF THE LAUREL, 316 West 8th Street, 8:30.

Opera

DAVID BUREY QUARTET, New Jazz, The Lieder, Feb. 2, 8:30.

"Let My People Come" musical, by Earl Wilson Jr., will be transferred from the Off Broadway Village Gate Theater to the Morosco Theater, 217 West 45th Street, on July 7, it was announced yesterday by Phil Osterman, producer.

The musical has been running at the downtown playhouse since Jan. 8, 1974, registering more than 1,200 performances and grossing more than \$3.5 million.

Mr. Osterman said the show would have a completely new and enlarged cast for our Broadway debut consisting of some of the country's brightest attractive young talent.

Among the members of the new cast will be Lori Wagner, Joelle Yvonne, Bette Forsyth, Yvette Freeman, Empress Kilpatrick, Paul Killep, Bryan Noves, Bryan Miller and Lorraine Davidson.

There will be regular performances at the Morosco Mondays through Thursdays at 8 P.M. and Fridays and Saturdays at 7 P.M. and 10 P.M.

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LAYOT

In Bamboo Shacks, Artisans Struggle to Preserve Art of Batik

By DAVID A. ANDELMAN
Special to The New York Times

JAKARTA.—Ten years ago driven by hunger and a vanishing demand for the ancient craft she learned from her mother—who learned from her mother before her—Napsiah left her village near Pekalongan in central Java, and moved to the capital, Jakarta.

Today, she works 12 hours a day with more than 100 other craftsmen in a stifling bamboo shack with earth floors, carefully stenciling intricate designs in hot wax onto the fine cotton cloth that will become batik.

She is one of a shrinking number of women who remember the art. Her children have never taken the trouble to learn it. It is an art that is falling victim to machine-made imitations at home and cheap copies abroad.

Napsiah's eyesight is failing from the long hours of finely detailed work under the dim light that cuts through the wax fumes as she squats on the hard floor. And business being what it is these days, her boss does not know how much longer she will be able to employ Napsiah or any of her co-workers.

There are new batik designers today, men such as Iwan Tirta, who works with such international names in fashion as Oscar de la Renta and "Mary" McFadden. But even they are fighting a losing battle; they are convinced their experiments with new fabrics and the new techniques are the only thing that is keeping the industry alive.

Ancient Craft

The basic technique of hand-drawn batik is the same as it was centuries ago. A small pipe-like bamboo stylus filled with molten wax and tapering to a fine metal point is still used to trace the designs on the bare cloth. The cloth is then dipped in the vat of dye; where the wax has been traced, the color is omitted. The wax is then removed and the next color stencil is traced on.

For each color, an entirely new series of wax tracings is necessary and for detailed patterns it is a tedious and lengthy process.

The problem facing the industry began about five years ago when a group of Chinese entrepreneurs brought screen printing to Indonesia, setting up batik factories that can turn out in a day 2,000 pieces of cheap batik cotton with 10 laborers instead of the 200 pieces that the 150 workers can produce in Sida Mukti factory where Napsiah labors. These new batik mills

spread the fame of batik across Hong Kong and Japan to Europe, and the United States. As its popularity grew, it soon became obvious that few but the most educated connoisseurs could tell the difference between Napsiah's skilled work and the cheap imitations that the huge textile mills of Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan began knocking off.

But a very real difference there is. Batik came to Indonesia more than 1,000 years ago—probably from India or southern China and the craftsmen in the hills of Central Java immediately began to refine and adapt it.

Individual Meanings

The designs gradually acquired their own intricate meanings; the Parang patterns, reserved for the royal courts of Jogjakarta and Surakarta, indicated the precise rank of the wearer; the Siokuti design, worn by the bridal couple on the wedding night, symbolized good wishes and fortune; the gold batiks of Kumudaretna, with their closely entwined designs of plants and leaves, told of wealth.

In the copies from abroad, much of the detail work is lost. The screen printed cloth is printed only on one side instead of the double-sided matched pattern of true batik. As a result, the color and density are far less vivid and, while each piece is more uniform, it loses some of the intensity of the hand-done variety.

In the hand-drawn batik no two pieces are identical. There are no regular repeats of the patterns; they repeat only as the mind and eye of the artist dictate.

"In the old days, the aristocracy provided the taste and the finesse, the lower classes produced the skill," said Iwan Tirta, who trained as a lawyer until he "rediscovered my heritage" and became one of Indonesia's leading contemporary designers.

"Today, though, the lower classes do not possess the skill any more," Mr. Tirta said sadly, "and the upper classes have gone into eclipse. So I have had to step into the shoes of the aristocracy. After all, aristocracy to me is only a state of mind."

To try to preserve what is left of his heritage, Mr. Tirta, a 40-year-old man who himself favors baby blue voile shirts, began traveling the mass mills of Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan. To compete, Mr. Tirta



Women work painstakingly on the precise hand-waxing of batik, a task that requires considerable design skill.

Iwan Tirta, one of Indonesia's best-known batik artists and using different fabrics, shows one of the many patterns he h

ers and decorators.

He found, unfortunately, that Chinese textile businessmen had been there before him, peddling their mass produced wares, but even more importantly, selling the designs that were copied even more efficiently by the mass mills of Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

To compete, Mr. Tirta

branched into a variety of new fabrics—heavier weight cottons for interior decorating, crepe de chine, voile, silk, satin and wool, all of which meant developing new techniques of hot waxing and printing.

In his Spanish-style studio/showroom, batiks are stacked floor to ceiling. On request, Mr. Tirta will drag out an

entire range of designs from ancient Japanese patterns to modern stone rubbings that he is doing on batik for a Houston art gallery.

"Each layer of civilization leaves its mark on the technique," he said, "and I hope ours will be no different. I only hope it is not our civilization that destroys it."

The Not-So-Terrible Gets Jump on Garden

By RICHARD W. LANGER

The toad suffers from bad press. Even in his best and probably only leading role, as star of "Wind in the Willows," the toad's brilliance is somewhat overshadowed.

His kissing cousin, the frog, romps through cartoon features and European fairy tales as a perfectly charming little creature. In fact, when it comes to kissing, is there a little girl who hasn't at least once contemplated giving a tentative peck to a passing frog, just in case it might turn into a prince? But a toad? Who would risk getting warts on their lips?

What set me to thinking about the toad's image problem was the appearance of one of these creatures on the steps of my study early one evening.

He—B. Toad, as I dubbed him, the fellow being brown—sat motionless on the cool concrete. As I myself sat down on the stoop, his bulging eyes, shimmering cold, winked at me in a most friendly fashion. Technically, the toad has nictitating eyelids. This does not mean that he is particularly adversely affected by the billows of smoke from my pipe, but rather that his eyelids come up from below instead of dropping down in the manner to which we are more accustomed.

It makes for an interesting wink, and

To paraphrase, the garden, however well you find the one in you to him, for this singular will devour up to 10,000 insects in a summer, or, if you prefer, to another c know who does the or such as these but ever. The toad has a long attached at the front than the back for a this he lashes out as a rubber band to snare—such bugs, centworm quilts, ants, tent cat skinned, some good spiders.

Unlike the equally which spends its life in toad is a land dweller phase. Since he tends to garden, with or witho by far the largest perce insects injurious to the it's not the eyes of the t to a gardener, but that hearty appetite.

Now, mind you, the t The toad's particular p reciation of earthworm intestines of the garde



The New York Times/Suzie McNeill

perhaps was what drew Shakespeare's attention to the jewel-like eyes—it may be noted that the rest of Toad did not fare as well under his pen.

Since he appeared to be going nowhere, I picked up B. Toad up for a closer look. Immediately I was greeted by that wet feeling with which fathers of young babies are so familiar, discovering on occasion that their application of diapers has not come up to spec.

In the case of the toad, however, the dampness is most apt to be a glandular secretion. It comes from the "warts," particularly those two bumps above and behind the ears, known as parotid glands. The secretion is milky white and poisonous to most animals when swallowed. But it does not cause warts. However, should it happen to get into the observer's eyes, or should one risk a kiss in the hope of stumbling on at least a baronet or lesser industrialist in a position of influence, the burning sensation is most painful. It is always best to wash one's hands after handling one of these creatures.

Unlike his mucid aquatic doppelgänger, the frog, a toad's skin is perfectly dry. The various unpleasant secretions he releases when frightened and his coldness are what for centuries caused people to imagine the amphibian slimy. Quite the opposite, the skin of a toad is so dry that it absorbs water like blotting paper—which is the way the toad takes his liquids, for he cannot drink in the more customary fashion.

What brings the toad to mind here is Logan Pearsall Smith's unfamiliar quotation (almost all quotes involving toads are unfamiliar): "There is a toad in every social dish, however well they cook it."

soil. However, the nut is limited, since he can s for these annelids usually cool spring evenings when tures surface to frolic in.

If, perchance, while garden, you come upon a worm with thoughts c minute to observe his ritu toad is not.

Unlike the eager you for a dabit to dangle in nics down by the pond, t his prey carefully. He cir ly until he is certain he ca by its head. If he did not l the beginning of the worm, dive for shelter and the to with half a meal at bee prone to breakage when f hole.

Besides, the worm has t extending backward from ments. Swallowing a worm be for the toad like your s hetti with fishhooks embec As to the particular, B. T tated my foray into ele ecology, he was last seen d first into the mouth of a ga snake, all foot and a half time later seen descending throat of one of my hens.

Fashion Forecast—for 2076, Not Next Fall

By BERNADINE MORRIS

It's apparently a throwback to the space-age fashions of the 1960's, what with the acres of plastic, the emphasis on white and silver. But it's actually a projection into the future by 22 fashion designers on Seventh Avenue.

Jumping over the Bicentennial, Bonwit Teller has trained its sights on the year 2076 and assembled a Tricentennial fashion collection.

The clothes happen to indicate just how such designers as Bill Blass and Diane Von Furstenberg think about fashion 100 years hence.

For Mr. Blass, the future is silver sequin pants with feet like Dr. Dentons, topped by a floating white jersey poncho that floats around the body. Victor Joris turned out a clear plastic jumpsuit with white dots and white knitted cuffs.

Kasper's white plastic pants suit is lined with curving glass tubes that can carry, in season, a heating agent or a coolant. People will be independent of weather conditions, Kasper believes.

Not every designer believes fashions of the last decade were a harbinger of the next century. "People weren't so crazy about vinyl and silver in the 60's," Calvin Klein said. "Why should we think they'd want it 100 years from now?"

He said he thinks that the same trends that are evident today will be continuing in the next century, "Only more so."

The trends he's referring to are for comfortable, functional clothing. So his contribution is a stretch jumpsuit with a bag to cart necessities around in.

"By that time, I don't think what's on the outside will be as important as what's on the inside, in the head," he added.

In design terms, Scott Barrie's contribution was among the most original. This consists of a black triangle, rectangle and square, which the designer handpainted in a rather spacey pattern of gold and silver arcs and splashes. The three pieces can be draped in innumerable ways, according to blueprints he supplied.

Donna Karan's length of fabric, gathered on

a rope at each end also makes up into a variety of different designs. Rena Rowan's jumpsuit—jumpsuits are a popular style for the 21st century, according to the designers—has shoes, gloves, and hood attached to it while Patti Cappalli's clear plastic jumpsuit is accessorized with a plastic bubble vest, white stretch gloves and silver radio.

In contrast to these Anthony Muto's design, a series of white scarves hanging from a gold rope around the neck, is almost conventional, "even though the body is revealed as much as concealed by the swinging scarves. It's also a bit Grecian."

Diane Von Furstenberg's design could be the most prophetic. She painted a display mannequin in jungle colors. People won't be wearing any clothes by 2076, she believes—they'll be painting their bodies instead.

The designers' work and their credos will be displayed in Bonwit Teller's windows for a week starting Thursday; after that the display will be shipped to the store's branches in Los Angeles and Chicago.

The clothes are not for sale, according to Kal Ruttenstein, the store's president. It's more of a museum exhibition and everything is just one of a kind, he explained. But, he added, if someone is dying to have one of the designs, the store "will make an arrangement."



Bonwit Teller's Tricentennial clothes include, from left, Alice Blaine's work suit for maintenance women on space station; Victor Joris's plastic jumpsuit; sequin pants, jersey poncho by Bill Blass.

مكتبة الصلح

Honor Ormandy, Hope

sey in id. yes- an Eliz- g rising Eng- and receive as for Anglo- vctor of hestra, inorary of the ve Mr. cretary R. An- delphia nhabssa- 1969 to is born me an in his title of the mpire. reactiv- also get at goes is. am, the ill pre- the em- on be- retired William O. Supreme day the zenship Ann Ven- cause of Douglas and the hington, group is conven- for his ment to th man- arcer as oidsman ader of s Band i testify a prom- in pros- tical in former i with ine. Mr. d, to the on, to ad- anise user ear, and cocaine accused ng. There

were reports yesterday that everyone entering the Federal courtroom in Macon was being searched by United States marshals because threats had been made on Mr. Aliman's life. Judge Wilbur D. Owens, who is hearing the case, said, "Let's just say it [the searching] was done out of an over-abundance of precaution."

Ingnar Bergman, the film maker who has given up living in his native Sweden because of clashes with tax officials, said in a newspaper interview published in Munich yesterday that he would make his home in that city rather than Paris, as originally planned. The 58-year-old director of "Wild Strawberries" and "Scenes From a Marriage" said he would move into a two-story house in Herzogenaurach, a fashionable Munich suburb, in October.

Lewis Mumford, the American writer and theorist on urban life and its problems, has been awarded the annual Cino Del Luca Prize, which carries with it a stipend of \$35,000. The announcement of the prize, made in Paris, said it was given "to recognize the author whose works in science or literature constitute a message of modern humanism." Among Mr. Mumford's scholarly studies are "Myth and Machine" and "Technology and Civilization."

The California Legislature has joined in efforts to persuade President Ford to grant a pardon to Tokyo Rose (Iva Toguri D'Antonio), who was convicted of treason for broadcasting Japanese propaganda in World War II. Before the Assembly adopted the pardon resolution, 60 to 0, one member, Ken Meade, told his colleagues, "It is not too much to ask a President who found it in his heart to pardon Richard Nixon to pardon this woman." The state Senate passed the measure by a 22-to-0 vote. Its originator was Assemblyman Floyd Mori, like Mrs. D'Antonio a Japanese-American. Mrs. D'Antonio served a prison

term and has been living in Chicago, but unless she is pardoned, she has no claim to American citizenship.

On the first jumbo jet ever to fly into the airport on Mahe, in the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean, were the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, who arrived yesterday to represent Queen Elizabeth II at ceremonies marking the Seychelles' independence. At the stroke of midnight on Monday, some 200 years of colonial rule, first by the French and then by the British, will end and the independent Republic of Seychelles will be born. Its leader will be Prime Minister and President-elect James Mancham.

When they were growing up in Washington while their father was in Congress, the three children of President Ford used to go with their mother Betty to the Smithsonian Institution in its First Ladies Hall, they often pointed to mannequins of former Presidents' wives and asked "Who's that, mama?" From now on they should have no trouble divining who owned one dress in the display. Mrs. Ford has donated a pale green chiffon gown that now adorns a mannequin in the hall.

The Jaycees of America, a nationwide civic organization whose members are chosen for their tenacious pursuit of success, showed appropriate tenacity in Indianapolis where, in convention, they chose the 57th Jaycees national president. It took 24 hours, in which 29 ballots were taken, to give the presidency to Frank Ziebell, 34 years old, of Plano, Tex. This marathon voting broke the Jaycees' 1967 deadlock record of 22 ballots. Mr. Ziebell was able to win only because David Bell of Dyersville, Iowa, broke a three-way tie between the two of them and James Leonard of Delavan, Wis. The 8,500 delegates took so long to reach agreement that they had to vacate the Convention Center before their business was done. Their lease had expired.

LONG MAKES OFFER TO DROP TAX BOON

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

benefited my children or other relatives."

The fact that the tax bill contained two provisions that would confer major financial benefits on Mr. Long's children, his nieces and nephews and grandnieces and grandnephews was disclosed yesterday by The New York Times. The tax saving that members of the Long family could realize, if the provisions became law, could reach hundreds of thousands of dollars, over the years, and possibly millions.

Article Not Disputed

Mr. Long's statement did not dispute the accuracy of the Times's article in any respect. Instead, he simply said that he had not known that the legislation would benefit his family and defended the propriety of the legislation in correcting a problem that he said Congress never intended to create. He said the problem existed "all over the country."

Mr. Long's statement seemed to be addressed to only one of two of the bill's provisions that appeared to benefit his family. This was the provision that would prevent the continued use of the 22 percent oil and gas depletion allowance in cases where income from oil drilling was received by a trust and state law or the trust agreement required the depletion to be allocated to the trust.

Louisiana law contains such a requirement and this provision would clearly affect all of the many trusts that exist for the benefit of various descendants of Mr. Long, said Deputy P. Long, the late Louisiana Governor and Senator.

2d Provision Unmentioned

Mr. Long did not mention another provision of the bill that would apparently affect some of the Long family trusts.

This amendment provides that the depletion allowance will not be discontinued—as it is in other states—when changes of ownership of oil properties—if a change of ownership occurs solely because of the death, birth, or adoption of a beneficiary of the trust.

Senator Long's commitment to "insist that the language that could favorably affect my relatives be stricken" thus appears to have covered only the first provision.

It appeared probable, from the comments by other Senators after Mr. Long had spoken, that the basic amendments might not be stricken from the bill.

Senator Robert Dole, Republican of Kansas, who had offered the two amendments to the Finance Committee, said that he did not believe it was fair to remove them from the bill, because they corrected problems that Congress had not intended to create.

It was not known how many other individuals receive oil income through trust agreements and would be adversely affected if the amendments in question were not enacted.

Mr. Dole said that he had gotten the amendments from a Washington lawyer, J. D. Williams, who said that he, in turn, had gotten them from a Louisiana lawyer representing someone other than the Long family.

Mr. Williams told The Times yesterday that the Louisiana lawyer had asked him not to disclose the lawyer's identity.

"It was not the intention to give anybody a windfall," Mr. Dole said. He characterized The New York Times's article as "a cheap shot that didn't hit anyone and didn't hurt anyone."

Mr. Long said that it would be "all right" if the amendments could be changed so that none of their benefits would apply to any of his children. He did not, at this point in the debate, suggest wording any amendment so that it would exclude his nieces and nephews, or other relatives, in addition to his two daughters.

Senator Philip A. Hart, Democrat of Michigan, said he

Quiet Rite Honors Custer Battle

By GRACE LICHTENSTEIN

NEAR TWO MOONS' RANCH, Mont., June 25 — One hundred years ago, George Armstrong Custer, commander of the Seventh Cavalry, met a bloody, heroic, perhaps unnecessary death with his troops atop a hill near the Little Bighorn River.

At the same time, Philip Rising Sun, a 13-year-old Cheyenne brave, watched clouds of dust billow up from the battle on that same grassy knoll.

Today Custer's grand nephew sat quietly through a memorial service for war dead at the Custer Battlefield National Monument, while the grandson of Philip Rising Sun proudly held a victory dance with hundreds of Indians on his ranch 25 miles away.

So passed the centennial anniversary of the Battle of Little Bighorn, also known as Custer's Last Stand. It is an event that in some ways epitomizes the contradictions that exist to this day in the relationship between white men and red.

Low-Key Celebration

For most Americans, it was probably just another historical date in a year filled with more than enough.

But for many Indians, especially Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho (whose ancestors made up the army against Custer), it is the only major anniversary worth celebrating this year. They feel that to honor the Bicentennial of the United States would be a little like the Japanese celebrating V-J Day.

The National Park Service, which maintains the battlefield, held deliberately low-key commemorations yesterday and today. Col. George Armstrong Custer 3d, of Pebble Beach, Calif., a retired Army officer, as well as a relative of Maj. Marcus A. Reno, Custer's formerly maligned underling, were among the guests.

No Time Then

Here along Rosebud Creek on the northern Cheyenne reservation, the ranch of Austin Two Moons, the grandson of Philip Rising Sun, was filled with more than a dozen teepees and scores of tents in preparation for the weekend's festivities.

"I am very proud my grandfather picked this



Photo of George Custer, made when he graduated from West Point, is part of an exhibition on Custer that opened yesterday at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington.

land," Mr. Two Moons was saying this afternoon, "because this was right along Custer's path."

As a Sioux leader explained, "100 years ago, our people didn't have time to hold a victory celebration."

Nor long after sunrise this morning, several hundred Indians led by a Sioux chief, Frank Fools Crow, held a prayer service at the battlefield. At Two Moons' ranch, there was another ceremony, in which Virgil Killstraight, a Sioux leader, proclaimed, "We have survived 100 years of genocidal policy."

Mr. Killstraight pointed out how short-lived was the Indian victory at Little Bighorn in 1876. Just 14 years later, a large band of Sioux was massacred at Wounded Knee, S.D., effectively ending active Indian resistance to the white man's occupation of Indian lands.

Land Threatened

Nor were the Indian descendants of the victors over Custer certain that the red man's lot had improved that much since 1876.

True, some of the most blatant prejudices against Indians have died out in most communities. But Indian speakers were quick to note

MONTANA ALLOWS 2 POWER PLANTS

Accepts Proposal Fought by Environmentalists

Special to The New York Times

HELENA, Mont., June 25 — In a major setback for environmentalists today, a consortium of five Pacific Northwest utilities received permission to build two large coal-fired power generating plants at Colstrip, a small town in southeastern Montana.

The State Board of Natural Resources and Conservation voted, 4 to 3, to allow the utilities to construct two 700 megawatt plants and transmission lines, a project estimated to cost \$1 billion. The decision came more than three years after the utilities applied for permission under a state law regulating the siting of power plants.

The two proposed power plants, known as Colstrip Units 3 and 4 because two others have been built there, have attracted national attention as the focal point of bitter debate over the future use of the billions of tons of coal buried in southeastern Montana.

Opponents of the project advocate shipping the coal by railroad to the areas needing electricity so that Montana would not face the environmental damage caused by burning the coal at Colstrip. The utilities have said that it is more economical to convert coal to electricity at generating plants near the strip mines at Colstrip.

Appeal Probable

Opponents are expected to appeal the board's decision in Federal or state court, but their lawyers were non-committal today, saying that they needed time to review the decision. The opponents include the Northern Cheyenne Indian tribe, two state agencies and an organization of ranchers.

After rejecting an attempt to kill the project on another four-to-three vote, the Board of Natural Resources imposed 14 conditions the utilities must meet to build the plants and lines. The conditions require the companies to pay for the operation of stations to monitor the impact of the facilities on the air and water.

As recited in a prayer this morning by Mr. Means, the Indians believe that Mother Earth rules human destiny. If she was on anyone's side today, it was hard to tell which. It rained intermittently, drenching all the memorial-service speakers and forcing the postponement of the dances on Mr. Two Moons' muddy grounds.

Mr. L. Peterson, of Butte, an attorney for the utilities, said that the conditions would greatly increase the cost of Colstrip 3 and 4, but he was unable to estimate by how much. A stipulation requiring the utilities to build a pond capable of holding a 30-day supply of water for the plants will raise costs by more than \$10 million, he said.

Eleanor Duncan Moore Is Married

In the Roman Catholic Church of St. Elizabeth Ann Seton here yesterday, Eleanor Duncan Moore, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lawson Moore Jr. of Greenwich, Conn., was married to John H. Reilly Jr., son of Mrs. Reilly of New York and the late Mr. Reilly.

The Rev. William T. Wood performed the ceremony. Mrs. Pierce T. Selwood was matron of honor. Edward R. Reilly Jr. was best man for his cousin.

The bride, an alumna of the Greenwich Academy and Columbia University, is edi-

Joan Marron Is Bride of Bradley Cost

Joan Catherine Marron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Marron of Rockaway, N.J., was married yesterday afternoon to Bradley Peter Cost, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Cost of Laurel, Md.

The Rev. John J. Morse performed the ceremony and celebrated the nuptial mass in St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church in Saddle River, N.J.

The bride and bridegroom were graduated last year from Georgetown University. She received her degree cum laude, and Mr. Cost received his summa cum laude. She is a candidate for a master's degree in hospital administration and finance at North-

Benita Olinger Wed To Stephen Potters

Benita Olinger of New York and Southampton, L. I., was married yesterday afternoon to Stephen Potters of New York and Mount Pleasant, N. Y.

Judge A. Thomas Beasley of the Westhampton Beach (L.I.) Justice Court performed the ceremony at the Southampton residence of the bride, who is the daughter of Mrs. Thomas L. Orner of Rolling Hills and Palm Springs, Calif. Her stepfather is president of Western Power Equipment and Manufacturing Company, Wilmington, Calif.

Mr. Potters is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Potters of Hollywood, Fla. His father, recently retired, is a former chief engineer with the World Trade Center.

The bride made her debut during the 1967-68 season in Los Angeles. She is a graduate of the Chadwick School in Palos Verdes, Calif.

Mr. Potters was graduated from Cornell University and is a partner in Potters-Williams Architects in New York.

Julia Comblor Is Wed

Julia Lillias Comblor, daughter of Mrs. Maurice Tascheran of New York and P. Hodges Comblor, was married in Paris yesterday to Claude Danger, son of Irma Papin Danger and Roger Danger of Elbert, France.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Tuller performed the ceremony in the American Church.

Bring home a Blonde

Bring home a Blonde. DUBONNET BLONDE.

TRY A BOTTLE THIS WEEKEND.

IT'S GREAT BEFORE LUNCH OR DINNER.

about the cost and availability of legal services." Last February, the A.B.A. approved changes in the code that B.A.'s code would permit lawyers to advertise their specialties and prices restraining for an initial consultation. But the state bars—which are not required to follow A.B.A. canons—have been slow to adopt the new provisions.

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A POLITICAL DONOR CONVICTED ON COAST

LOS ANGELES, June 25 (UPI)—Dr. Louis Cella Jr., California's largest individual political campaign contributor in 1974, was found guilty yesterday of conspiracy, income tax evasion, tax fraud and Medicare fraud in the embezzlement from two Orange County hospitals of more than \$600,000 used primarily for political contributions.

Theodore Schiffman, 53 years old, a Santa Ana business consultant and Stephen Evans, 31, a former hospital administrator from nearby Laguna Beach were convicted on a lesser number of counts.

Attorneys said that all three men, who were each acquitted of one count of mail fraud, would appeal.

Air Fare Rise Rejected

The Civil Aeronautics Board announced yesterday it had turned down a request by several airlines to increase domestic passenger fares by 2 percent starting July 1.

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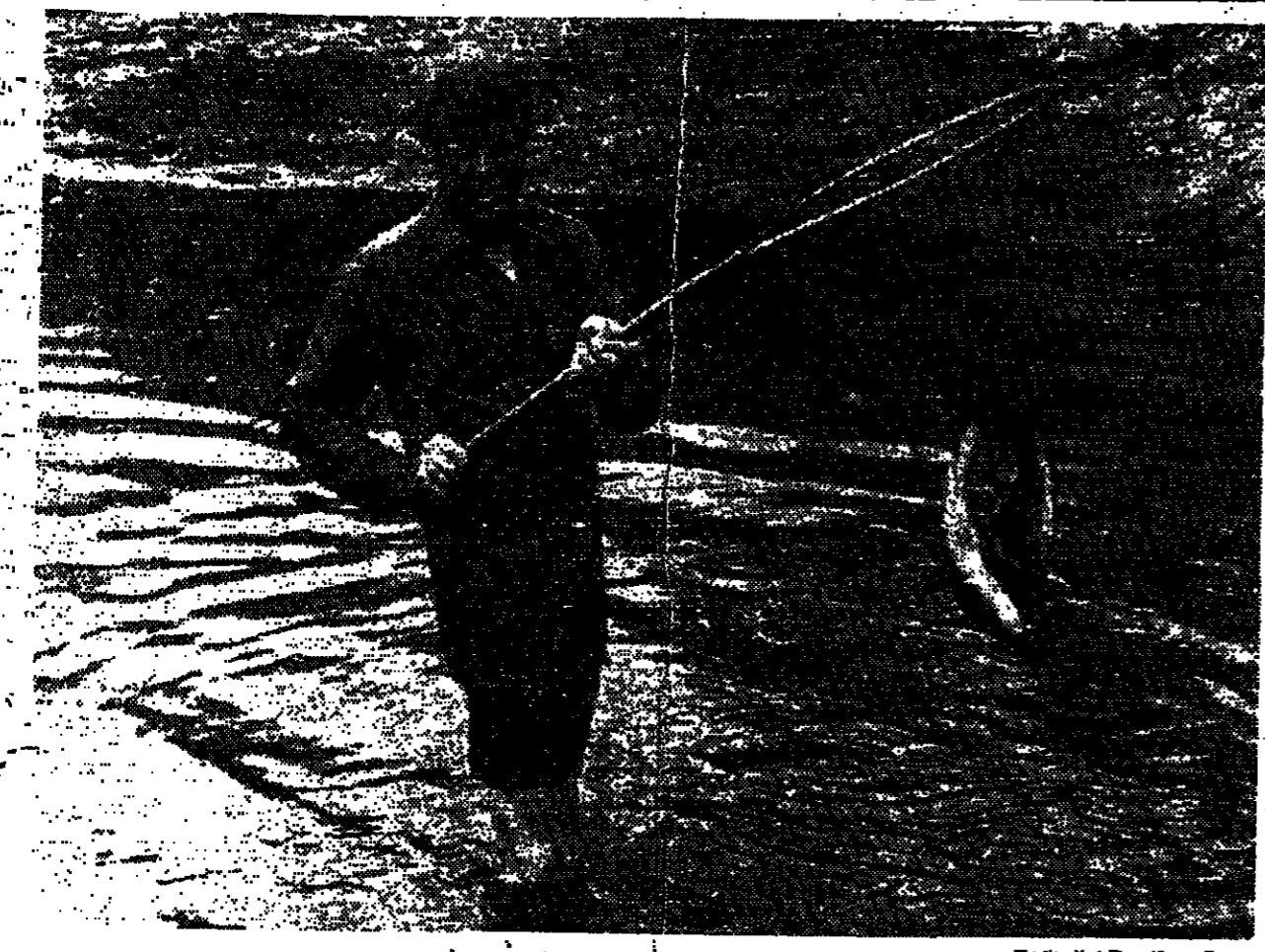
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DAY OFF: Jimmy Carter nets fish from a pond he partially drained on his farm at Plains, Ga., for a weekend fish fry

FORD SAYS AGNEW IS WRONG ON JEWS

Criticizes Comments Made in Novel and Interviews

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—President Ford says that former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's recent remarks about Jews "are wrong, both substantively and morally, and struck me as an unsavory footnote to a chapter in our history that would best remain closed."

"Mr. Ford made the comment Monday in a letter, made public today by the White House, to Seymour Graubard of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The league said Mr. Graubard had asked about Mr. Agnew's remarks, which the former Vice President made in his novel, "The Canfield Decision," and in interviews about the book.

The league said Mr. Agnew's remarks maligned Israel, Zionists and American Jews. It accused him of expressing "anti-Semitic canards."

"In the novel, Mr. Agnew refers to Jewish cabals and Zionist lobbies. He said in interviews promoting the book last month that neither he nor the novel was anti-Semitic.

But Mr. Agnew said that the American press was unduly influenced by Zionist opinion and that United States policy in the Middle East was less than even-handed.

'I'm Not a Bigot'

"As you look around in the big news business you see a heavy concentration of Jewish people," Mr. Agnew said. "Now I'm not saying this is wrong, I'm saying it has to color to some extent their comprehension of what takes place."

"I'm not a bigot," he said. "But neither am I the kind of person who runs away from saying what he believes."

"From what I've seen of the powerful leadership of the American Jewish community, they're far too sensitive. Now I understand that some of this comes out of years of oppression. But I think now they're big boys and they have to grow up and accept a certain amount of criticism—criticism is not bigotry."

In his letter to Mr. Graubard, Mr. Ford wrote:

"Instead of dwelling upon the past, I would prefer to look to the future and to determine ways that we can reduce bigotry in the world and secure a just and lasting peace."

"Your organization has always been in the forefront of that effort, and I want to do everything I can as President to ensure that, working together, we can be successful."

Meets With Delegates

Also today, Mr. Ford told a group of Republican National Convention delegates from West Virginia that if he got his party's nomination, a major focus of his fall Presidential campaign would be an attack on Congress.

Mr. Ford entertained 22 of the state's 28 delegates to the Republican National Convention at a White House luncheon.

Gov. Arch A. Moore Jr. said after the luncheon that the President had "emphasized that a major focus of his campaign if nominated would be directed to the inability of Congress to respond to the needs of the Administration and the nation."

Mr. Moore, who is one of the delegates and a Ford supporter, said that 20 of the 22 who attended the luncheon supported Ford and that no attempt was made to influence the two who did not.

Mr. Moore said that all 28 delegates had been invited to the White House but that six turned down the invitation. He said five of them supported Ronald Reagan, while the sixth was uncommitted.

"Mr. Ford won the preferential primary in West Virginia on May 11, but the 28 delegates chosen in separate voting on the same day are legally uncommitted."

SUMMER IS FOR KIDS GIVE FRESH AIR FUND

Carter Puzzles New York Democrats

By FRANK LYNN

Although his nomination is all but certain, Jimmy Carter is still an enigma to many New York Democrats who are prepared to support him, but not necessarily enthusiastically.

That was evident at a recent meeting of the New York delegation, when Mr. Carter received a lukewarm reception, and it was also apparent in interviews with three of the state's Democratic delegates who appear to be typical of their colleagues.

The three are part of an original group of seven Democratic delegate candidates who were selected at random by The New York Times earlier this year from among the supporters of Presidential candidates and from various areas of the state. The purpose was to provide a grass-roots view of the delegate-selection process, and the national convention next month.

Four of the seven dropped out of the competition when their Presidential candidates either faltered or lost in the April 6 primary.

One of the primary losers was a Carter delegate candidate, James Dupree of Syracuse. Mr. Carter won only 33 of the state's 274 delegate votes.

Udall Elected Critical

"We shouldn't reward Carter for the kind of campaign he has been running," said Richard T. Tibbetts of Manhattan, a 23-year-old business newsletter editor who was elected as a delegate pledged to Representative Morris K. Udall. Mr. Udall has ceased active campaigning for the nomination.

Mr. Tibbetts, an articulate political activist, said that he was concerned about what he said was Mr. Carter's "lack of definitive stands on various issues," including aid for New York City.

Sandra Berg, a Queens school teacher who supported Senator Henry M. Jackson, had been very critical of Mr. Carter as "anti-New York City" and is still wary.

"I guess we'll have to wait to see what will come out of the platform," said Miss Berg, who is also a part-time official of the United Federation of Teachers.

But unlike Mr. Tibbetts, who said he still intended to support Mr. Udall on the first ballot at the convention, Miss Berg is prepared to go along with Mr. Carter, asking, "Where is he going to do everything I can as President to ensure that, working together, we can be successful?"

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Ford Is Pushing for a Key Gain In Minnesota; 18 Votes at Stake

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

Western state, where the President already had 15 of the 24 delegates selected earlier at Congressional district convention.

Under the rules used at state Republican conventions since 1952, only a plurality is required to elect national convention delegates. Those rules were tentatively readopted a few weeks ago.

But the President's leaders, sensing that a majority requirement would enable them to limit defections at the bottom of the list of 18 delegate slots, pushed through a rule requiring a majority, first by a 9-to-8 vote in the rules committee and then by an 877-to-787 vote on the floor.

Mr. Ford won solely because of his dominance in the Hennepin County (metropolitan Minneapolis) area. He won by 97 votes in Hennepin and by only 90 statewide.

The fight lasted for more than four hours and was resolved at 12:25 this morning. Much of the debate was carried out with grand philosophical flourishes, but a Ford partisan admitted, "We're playing political hardball."

With only one shouted "no" vote in each case, the national committee approved the nominations of Senator Robert Dole of Kansas to serve as temporary chairman and Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee to be the keynote speaker.

Franklyn Nofziger, Mr. Reagan's convention director, charged yesterday that the choice of the two stamens for allies for key posts demonstrated that the Kansas City meeting was being "stacked, probably deliberately" against the President's rival.

Mr. Nofziger said that he did not see the issue of the nominations today, though, because he lacked enough votes to overturn them in the national committee and they still were subject to approval by the convention delegates.

The closeness of the Ford-Reagan fight was illustrated by the concern prompting the vote to bind convention delegates to adhere to state laws.

As a result of challenges at the 1972 Democratic National Convention, the Supreme Court

Calves Get U.S., Soviet Artificial Hearts

By JAMES P. STERRA

HOUSTON, June 25—American and Soviet heart surgeons watched one another implant artificial hearts in calves yesterday and today, then held a news conference to pronounce their two-year joint effort an ongoing success.

The surgeons said that many design problems remained to be solved, however, and that they doubted whether artificial hearts would be available for humans in this century.

"One thing, perhaps the most important, that we've learned is that we are in earnest about this," said Dr. John E. Chimosky, a member of the American team and associate professor of physiology and surgery at the Baylor College of Medicine.

"It proves once more that joint efforts make you make things faster and with better results," said Dr. Tissan I. Egly, director of the artificial heart laboratory of the Institute for Transplantation of Organs and Tissues in Moscow.

The United States and the

G.O.P. PANEL ACTS TO BIND DELEGATES

National Committee Votes at Ford Aides' Urging, to Enforce Pledges

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON

WASHINGTON, June 25—The Republican National Committee voted today to make state laws binding on delegates pledged to support President Ford or Ronald Reagan at the party's nominating convention in Kansas City.

The decision, approved without dissent at a meeting marked by repeated pleas for Republican unity, was interpreted by the President's campaign leaders as a potentially pivotal tactical victory.

Supporters of Mr. Reagan, the former California Governor, described the decision as a sign of "panic" in the Ford camp but made no effort to prevent the national committee from approving it.

If ratified by the convention rules committee and, ultimately, a majority of the convention delegates, the rule change could head off an effort by Mr. Reagan's supporters to force the Presidential nominating convention to a second ballot, Ford campaign officials said.

They said that if the Presidential contest went to a second ballot, more than 200 delegates from six states would then be able to escape state laws committing them to vote for one or the other candidate.

The national committee, which is dominated by supporters of the President, also adopted a resolution urging all Republicans to "do all possible to avoid divisive, intraparty contests and to work together in harmony toward victory in November."

The resolution echoed the remarks of a number of those who addressed the opening session of the two-day meeting in the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Mary Louise Smith, the chairman of the national committee, conceded that there were "differences among Republicans as to who we want to elect president." But she appealed for a united effort to "expose" Democratic nominee, as a candidate with no more than a "fuzzy, something-for-everyone" campaign.

Representative Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan, the chairman of the party's Congressional Campaign Committee, said that the sex and payroll controversy could help to end Democratic domination of the House of Representatives if only Republicans joined together after the fractioning contest for the Presidential nomination.

The unity mood, and Mr. Ford's strength in the committee, forestalled an effort by Mr. Reagan's forces to overturn tentative selections of key officers of the nominating convention.

With only one shouted "no" vote in each case, the national committee approved the nominations of Senator Robert Dole of Kansas to serve as temporary chairman and Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee to be the keynote speaker.

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As a result of challenges at the 1972 Democratic National Convention, the Supreme Court

Mystery Protein Yields New Clues

By SANDRA BLAKESLEE

PARIS, June 25—A basic but heretofore little understood protein material in the body, known as HLA, is leading medical researchers to a more complete understanding of a number of debilitating and mysterious diseases that have long afflicted mankind, a medical symposium here was told.

Among these diseases are multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, digestive tract ailments, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis and allergy.

Until now, doctors have had few clues to enable them to help some individuals who would get one of these diseases and another person would not. They did not fundamentally understand how such diseases progressed, nor how to prevent them from worsening.

But now one important clue in all this has been discovered. It involves fresh insights as to why some individuals have a better natural resistance against disease. It sheds light on one of the big questions in disease—how much is environmental and how much is genetic?

Research Scientists Meet

More than 600 basic research scientists and physicians from around the world met here in the last three days to discuss the new knowledge. The conference was the first international symposium on HLA and its

HLA stands for human leukocyte antigen. The term HLA is used to refer to a particular strand of DNA, the basic protein material found in the nucleus of cells, which contains anywhere from 20 to 2,000 genes. Genes carry complex codes from all the various functions of cells in the nucleus. Situated on the sixth chromosome, the HLA strand accounts for only one three-thousandths of a person's genetic material. "But what a fascinating fraction," one participant said.

HLA researchers cannot look directly at the genes that they

are interested in, but they can look at the products they make. These are now four gene loci under intensive study, plus another type of gene not yet "mapped" on the chromosome.

THE HLA genes make antigens. These are substances that help the body maintain its defenses against disease and other foreign substances. Moreover, the genes possess many varieties and can produce many thousands of different but related combinations of antigens from the HLA strand. In fact, one conference participant said, every human being except an identical twin is a different genetic strain.

Roll in Transplantation

The reason relatively so much is known about the HLA system is because these antigens play a major role in the generation of organ transplant rejection. Doctors try to match donors with recipients having the most similar HLA antigens.

The first correlation between HLA antigens and disease was made in 1964, when it was discovered that "most mice with a certain kind of leukemia also bore a particular HLA antigen."

In 1967 a similar correlation was made in man among patients with Hodgkin's disease. Since then dozens of major diseases have been associated with the HLA system.

Scientists are excited by this discovery. Although none of the associations are absolute, they indicate that there is a known genetic basis to these diseases. It means that doctors can begin to understand the etiology or development of these diseases. The number of diseases with a genetic basis has increased tenfold in just the last few years, said Dr. J. J. V. van Riel, professor of internal medicine at Leiden University in the Netherlands.

"So many diseases we'd like to treat better are looking clearer because of this system," said Dr. Robert Good of Sloan-Kettering Institute in New York.

The new knowledge also helps explain why some people

Brown, on TV, Pledges Support If Democrats Nominate Carter

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 25 (AP)—Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. said tonight that Jimmy Carter would have his enthusiastic support if Mr. Carter wins the Democratic Presidential nomination at the party's convention next month.

Gov. Brown, who entered the late primaries against Mr. Carter, did not concede defeat, but he said that Mr. Carter "seems certain to be nominated."

It was the first time that Governor Brown had specifically said that he would support Mr. Carter, although he said earlier that he would support the Democratic ticket.

With the Democratic National Convention 16 days away, the 68-year-old Governor stopped short of quitting the race himself.

"Gov. Carter appears certain to be nominated, and if he is, I will enthusiastically support his candidacy in the fall," Mr. Brown said in a nationally televised speech to internal medicine at Leiden University in the Netherlands.

"So many diseases we'd like to treat better are looking clearer because of this system," said Dr. Robert Good of Sloan-Kettering Institute in New York.

The new knowledge also helps explain why some people

Bridge: Even at 11 May Come

By ALAN TRUSC

All bridge writers suffer on occasion from typographical errors, and all players suffer from their equivalent at the table. The reader who studies the diagrammed auction would feel a strong temptation to curse the printer, but would be wrong to do so.

The scene was the Grand National zonal playoffs in Boston two weeks ago, and the deal demonstrates that bridge experts are not exactly efficient machines. North and South were New York stars of vast experience, Victor Mitchell and George Rapee. Sitting West was a talented young player meeting these famous names for the first time, and slightly nervous.

His nervousness took the form of asking for repeated reviews of the bidding, which irritated Mitchell. The proceedings began like this:

South: "One diamond."

West: "Review please."

North: "Couldn't you wait sometimes for two or three bids before asking for a review? My partner bid one diamond."

West: "Sorry, Pass."

North: (Brooding on reviews) "One heart."

East: "Pass."

Wrong Bid Made

At this point, Mitchell realized that he had bid one heart when he meant to bid one spade. This accident would not have happened in New York, where major events now have bidding boxes. The bidding is clearly shown on the table and reviews are unnecessary.

From Mitchell's angle, the right contract was probably four spades, but his chance of getting there was virtually zero. If he made repeated bids in spades he would delude Rapee into thinking that he held some freakish hand with long spades and longer hearts.

Mitchell did bid spades at his second turn, showing a good hand but conveying no particular information about the spade suit. When he gave a preference to diamonds on the next round, Rapee had visions of a slam.

Circus

WEST
 ♠ 97
 ♥ KJ
 ♦ K5
 ♣ J9:

North
 ♠ 10
 ♥ 2
 ♦ 3
 ♣ 4
 ♠ 6
 ♥ 10
 ♦ 6
 ♣ 10

Event
 spades, found 1
 spades, pass 11
 Rapee a he might was not
 wait the might be

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 the match.

Books of The Times

Mussolini: Circuses, No Bread

By ALDEN WHITMAN

MUSSOLINI'S ROMAN EMPIRE. By Denis Mack Smith. 322 pages. Viking Press. \$12.95.

Many Americans, thinking about Benito Mussolini, perceive him somehow as less malevolent than Adolf Hitler on the ground that there was no holocaust in Italy. Readers of Mr. Mack Smith's splendid book will be shown that Il Duce was fully as genocidal as Der Führer, a Caesar (and not made of sawdust) who blithely consigned hundreds of thousands of Italians to their deaths in a vain search for imperial glory. Not only did Mussolini use the bloom of Italian youth as cannon fodder in Spain, Albania, North Africa and Ethiopia, but he also impoverished the peoples of Italy in his foreign ventures by lowering their living standards from 1930 through World War II.

Tracing the development of Mussolini's foreign policy from his advent to power in 1922 to his ignominious defeat in 1943, Mr. Mack Smith notes that in the early years Mussolini borrowed his nationalist ideology from the largely intellectual National Party, only gradually evolving a more personal policy. This consisted at first of a fairly modest dream of Italy (and himself) as master of the Adriatic. And in the Corfu incident of 1923, he discovered he could take advantage of the disarray of the other European powers in asserting Italian protection over a tiny but strategically placed island at the mouth of the Adriatic.

Cultivated a Myth

Then, for several years, Mussolini did his best to create international nuisances that he might exploit for his benefit, while trumpeting the results as glorious victories for the Italian flag. One of the foremost historians of Italy writing in English, Mr. Mack Smith is at pains to demonstrate how assiduously Mussolini cultivated the myth of a powerful Italy.

The myth was essential, Mr. Mack Smith believes, to the assertion of an Italian role in Europe in which Mussolini would play the role of statesman and to the maintenance of Fascist authority at home. Locarno, Lausanne, Fiume, the Albanian protectorate under King Zog were all necessary devices, but without bread, to humiliate the masses of people and induce them to believe that their misery and poverty might eventually be alleviated through colonial expansion.

The bitter truth began to emerge in Ethiopia, where the costs of conquest proved staggering and the promise of land

for settlement did not materialize. After: it was all over, Haile Selassie had his moment on the rostrum of the League of Nations, and European leaders were content to let him foretell the doom of nations that abandoned collective security while kissing him off as a bona fide statesman. Mussolini deserved for being so moderate in his rapacity.

Although Mr. Mack Smith does not write history as a morality tale, he cannot resist noting that under Fascism "journalism and public relations were the most essential of all professional activities." And in the account of Mussolini's rise and fall, the most ignominious role was played by journalists, among them many Americans, who helped to portray Italy as a strong country under a strong leader. Some were bribed outright with cash, but most succumbed to the somewhat more subtle blandishments of prestige. In this, Italian journalists were no worse or no better, if you will, than foreign correspondents. Some of the latter came to repent their sins. Most did not.

Enchanted the Bankers

Mussolini's domestic aim, a reflection of his foreign policy, was to impose order and stability on Italian society, to protect the rights of property, to make his country safe for foreign investment. Cronyism was as efficient in its way as motor oil, truncheons and torture were in their way.

From 1926, when J. P. Morgan invested \$100 million in Italy, until near the end, Mussolini enchanted world bankers and industrialists. He was not only making the train run on time; more to the point, he was a sterling anti-Communist and solid gold in the trade-union activity.

Although Mr. Mack Smith scents the economic infrastructure of Fascism, he tells us enough to make it evident that Mussolini, for all his posturing, knew which side of his bread was buttered by bankers.

In considering the nature of Italian Fascism 30 years after its demise, it is good to have a book that discloses so keenly the malign nature of that movement and the sheer evil of Mussolini. It is sobering, though, to realize how easily he remained in power, how readily the masses of Italians were duped, how cynically a clever pragmatist was able to manipulate them and, finally, how sterile is military strength. Patriotism, it is evident, can not only be the refuge of scoundrels, but it can also be a nation's hollow triumph.

A Tip Traps 5 in Hospital Holdup

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

which handled the investigation. "You got to make sure it doesn't happen."

On May 27 an informant told detectives that on the following day, May 28, some hospital in Manhattan would be robbed at 7 A.M. He said he was sure it would take place, but he did not know at what hospital.

Detectives first checked the informant's credibility and found that he had been helpful in other cases, then checked with some 40 hospitals in Manhattan and learned that the only one with a money-delivery at that time was Sloan-Kettering.

At 4 A.M. the next day, 10 detectives, disguised as men in Edison maintenance men, stalked out the hospital at 410 East 68th Street. They waited, but no robbery took place. However, Sergeant Albert Pica, who headed the operation, said that at about 7 A.M. a "suspicious" car appeared at the scene and he knew he was onto something.

"We felt they were casing the place," Sergeant Pica said.

Detectives Persist
The detectives returned to the hospital—this time dressed as doctors and ambulance technicians—the following week on Thursday and Friday, when the payroll was delivered, and then the week after that. They were also there this Thursday. Nothing happened.

"There were times when we were going to give up," Sergeant Pica said. "But I just felt it was good information. It paid off today."

The detectives again went to

the hospital in the early morning yesterday, this time wearing either sports clothes or white hospital attire. At 6:45 A.M., two cars appeared and dropped three men carrying guns outside the Alfred Jacob Outpatient Building at 425 East 67th Street.

The gunmen entered the hospital through an open door, usually closed. The cars then moved to another entrance of the hospital at 410 East 68th Street.

Police Cite Plan
According to Sergeant Pica, the suspects were on their way to the hospital's basement, where, he said, they planned to ambush a messenger and a guard delivering the payroll from a Brink's armored truck. The cars were to be in a better position for a swift getaway.

Simultaneously, one group of detectives arrested the driver, who according to detectives said, "The guys with the guns are on 67th Street." Another group of detectives entered the peach-carpeted hospital and arrested the suspects. A third group apprehended the other driver after a short chase.

No shots were fired and no one was injured. The men were charged with attempted robbery, conspiracy

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

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1. Something children make
3. Malign
15. Sluggishness
16. Amazons' conqueror
17. Salt holders
18. Appendages for musical illiterates
19. Container
20. Mill, 1848 gold site
22. Prefix for tend or text
23. Reverse
25. Farm creatures
26. Inaugurate
27. Pettis-fours decorators
29. "how!"
30. Fond, Wis.
31. Alps' formative
33. Colorful sock
34. Roman poet
35. Jacob's wife
36. Place for wine
39. Beach loungers' quests
43. Concerning birds
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OFFICIAL RENTALS UNDER CRITICISM

New York's Leasing Policies Are Called Questionable

By EDWARD RANZAL

Manhattan Councilman at Large Robert F. Wagner Jr. charged yesterday that the city's private leasing of office space was marked by inadequate controls and by loose procedure that "invites political influence."

On the basis of a recently completed 10-month study, Mr. Wagner said that at a time when the city was reducing vital services it was spending \$155 million a year to lease more office space than was needed for its agencies. The report, which calls the city's private leasing operation "a disaster," says: "Major political contributors hold many of the city leases. This raises questions about why they were awarded and how they will be renewed."

Mr. Wagner lists 19 lessors of property to the city who had contributed a total of \$55,450 to Mayor Beame's 1973 mayoral campaign.

The 19 lessors, Mr. Wagner said, hold 52 leases for which the city is paying \$9.9 million a year. He cautioned, however, that "in no way is this information meant to imply that they receive their leases because of their contributions."

Other Findings
Among other findings were: "No city official knows exactly how many leases the city has signed."

"In Manhattan alone, city rental payments in one year cover the full purchase price of six leased buildings."

"While the city renews old leases and enters into new ones, there is an abundance of available city-owned space to house city operations."

A spokesman for the Department of Real Estate said that upon preliminary examination of the report he found it is replete with distortions, inaccuracies and politically self-serving statements. The councilman has taken the basic facts he has gotten from the Department of Real Estate and he has manipulated them with half truths taken completely out of context.

Mr. Wagner recommended that the City Council enact legislation to prohibit city lessors and members of their families from making political contributions to campaigns for positions on the Board of Estimate, which must approve all leases. The board is composed of the Mayor, Comptroller, City Council president and the five Borough Presidents.

To correct other leasing situations, Mr. Wagner also recommended: A complete inventory of all city space—both owned and leased—to be made by an independent outside group and completed by August to determine whether the city is paying excessive rents; an immediate moratorium on approving new leases and renewing old ones until the inventory is completed, and the appointment of a special investigatory committee by the Council to develop a legislative reform program.

He also asked that a three-

Samuel Dushkin, 82, Violinist And Introducer of New Works

Samuel Dushkin, a violinist who helped to bring modern composers to public attention in the 1930's, died Thursday at his Manhattan home after a long illness. He was 82 years old.



Samuel Dushkin in 1942

Among those whose early works he introduced to the public were Ravel, Prokofiev, Gabriel Fauré, Blaise Fairchild and Igor Stravinsky.

The Russian-born musician was brought here by his family at the age of 8, and Blaise Fairchild, the composer took him under his wing and took him to Europe to further his career as a violinist. He had started playing the violin before coming to the United States.

As a result, he had the opportunity to study with such famous teachers as Rémy, Fritz Kreisler and Leopold Auer.

Mr. Dushkin was associated with major orchestras in Europe, the United States, Israel, and Egypt, and also gave recitals.

He is responsible for first performances of such works as Stravinsky's 'Zigane,' and works of Prokofiev and Martinu. He also introduced works by Gabriel Fauré, Fairchild and Stravinsky.

Mr. Dushkin performed joint programs with Stravinsky for a number of seasons and recorded Stravinsky's Duo Concertant, with the composer on the piano and Mr. Dushkin on the violin.

Mr. Dushkin also transcribed for violin and piano the works of both old and new composers. He collaborated with Stravinsky on a number of arrangements.

He is survived by his wife, the former Edith Rorimer, a daughter, Edith Socorro, a sister, Mrs. Dushkin, a brother, David, and three grandchildren.

CANADIAN AIRLINES BEGIN STRIKE LAYOFFS

OTTAWA, June 25 (UPI)—Canada's two major airlines today began laying off thousands of personnel, and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said that the issue in the pilots' strike over the use of French in air communications was "national unity and not other international carriers in cutting air links, declaring a safety quarantine on traffic in and out of Canada."

Air travel remained at a virtual standstill for the sixth day. Canadian Pacific Airlines announced that it was laying off some 6,500 personnel and Air Canada announced 12,000 layoffs starting today.

The 2,200 members of the Canadian Air Traffic Control Association threatened to walk off their jobs last week in a dispute over bilingualism, but a court injunction ordered them to remain on the job.

Canada's 2,800-member Air Line Pilots Association then walked out on Sunday, declaring Canadian airspace unsafe because of the dispute among controllers.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The Postal Service today said it was "encountering some difficulties" in moving mail to Canada because of the strike by pilots but that the mail is getting through.

"We are flying mail to border cities, then trucking it to the border," a spokesman said.

Union Supports Carter

LOS ANGELES, June 25 (AP)—Delegates to the Communications Workers of America convention have endorsed Jimmy Carter, former Georgia Governor, as President.

G. J. Sutton of San Antonio, A Brother of Percy Suttor

State Representative G. J. Sutton of San Antonio, brother of Percy E. Sutton, Borough President of Manhattan, and of Justice Oliver C. Sutton of New York State Supreme Court, died of a heart attack Tuesday on his 67th birthday in a San Antonio hospital.

Representative Sutton was chairman of the Legislative Black Caucus in Texas and the day before his death was elected a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

Survivors of Representative Sutton, who was one of 15 children, include his wife, the former Lunell Callahan; a daughter, Jeffrey Dean Sutton Greene of San Antonio; two grandchildren, and four brothers and four sisters.

Other obituaries, page 26.

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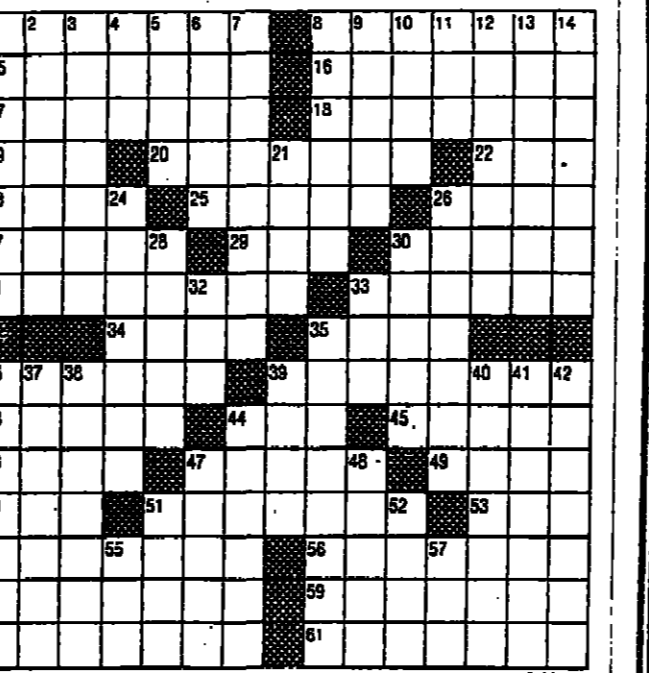
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

- ACROSS: 1. Something children make, 3. Malign, 15. Sluggishness, 16. Amazons' conqueror, 17. Salt holders, 18. Appendages for musical illiterates, 19. Container, 20. Mill, 1848 gold site, 22. Prefix for tend or text, 23. Reverse, 25. Farm creatures, 26. Inaugurate, 27. Pettis-fours decorators, 29. "how!", 30. Fond, Wis., 31. Alps' formative, 33. Colorful sock, 34. Roman poet, 35. Jacob's wife, 36. Place for wine, 39. Beach loungers' quests, 43. Concerning birds, 44. City on the Danube, 45. Follow, 46. Countenance, 47. Social climbers, 49. How Kate ended up, 50. Tokyo, formerly, 51. Belong, 53. French sea, 54. Brown study, 56. Prestige, 58. Showy flower, 59. Slender fives, 60. Pastry from Germany, 61. Nail covers, 62. Plain and clear, 63. Await future action, 64. Let out fishing line, 67. He de la Cité location, 68. Type of protest, 69. Stir, 70. Calif. wine area, 75. Flightless bird, 77. Card wool, 12. Appeal again, 13. Like Dali's art, 14. Heart of the matter, 21. Albee's Alice, 24. Old-World bird, 26. Cousin of shouldn't, 28. Jewish month, 30. Sir Francis, 32. Kind of port, 33. Power org., 35. Attack verbally, 36. Mathew Brady's instruments, 37. Plain and clear, 38. Await future action, 39. Ink mishap, 40. Stubbhorn, 41. Roman or Arabic, 42. Deborah was one, 44. Let out fishing line, 47. He de la Cité location, 48. Type of protest, 51. Stir, 52. Calif. wine area, 55. Flightless bird, 57. Card wool.



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Turning Back the Clock

In its controversial 5-to-4 ruling to invalidate a 1974 law that extended minimum wage and maximum hour provisions to state and municipal employees, the Supreme Court has reversed far-reaching past opinions concerning the relationship between the Federal Government and the states.

Even on the narrow issue of the case, it is difficult to accept the view that public workers should not enjoy minimal protections granted by Federal legislation to workers in the private sector. But the ruling's broader import transcends the question of wage and hour policies. It signifies a judicial revolt against economic reform legislation reminiscent of an earlier Court's counterattacks against the New Deal. Viewed against the lessons of history, the majority opinion augurs substitution of an outmoded brand of politico-economic conservatism for policies guided by a concern for humane economics under the protective shield of Federal legislation.

Writing for the majority, Justice William H. Rehnquist held that giving Congress the right, under its constitutional power to regulate interstate commerce, to intrude upon "the conduct of integral [state] government functions" is to allow "the national government to devour the essentials of state sovereignty."

In fact, the plea of the challengers of the Federal wage and hour provisions was in large measure based on the argument that the Congressional mandate would be too costly, either in taxes or in reduced services. But on both counts—that of humane employment practices and the broader one of states' rights—justice and the constitutional intent seem to us far more persuasively dealt with by Justice John Paul Stevens in his down-to-earth dissent.

He failed to understand, Justice Stevens wrote, how the Government could be prohibited from interfering with "a sovereign state's inherent right to pay a standard wage to the janitor at the state capitol," when that same Government is entitled to withhold taxes from that janitor's paycheck, to require safety regulations for his work, and to forbid him to drive his truck at a speed of more than 55 miles an hour.

So simply exposed, the judicial theory proclaimed by the Court's majority is readily recognized as "mischievous"—the characterization applied to it by Justice William J. Brennan Jr. It is an effort to turn the clock back to the days when the ideology of states' rights was often synonymous with minimal concern for fairness and social justice.

Opening Private Schools

The Supreme Court extended yesterday the scope of a task it began some time ago of redeeming the promise of the 13th Amendment for black Americans. The high court ruled that commercially operated private nonsectarian schools could not exclude students on the basis of race—a far-reaching decision that comes as a welcome relief.

The Court decided the private school case on the basis of the current version of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which was designed to secure for former slaves the rights of citizenship that the 13th Amendment, banning slavery, was intended to bestow. That act was designed, among other things, to insure for former slaves and their descendants the same freedom to enter into contracts that free white Americans had previously possessed.

As post-Reconstruction sentiment hardened into Jim Crow laws in the South and strong anti-black feelings spread throughout the nation, the constitutional amendments and implementing legislation designed to free blacks were rendered almost nugatory. Indeed, ingenious corporation lawyers were able to make the 14th Amendment work more to the advantage of corporations than for blacks early in this century.

But the debate on the employment section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 reinforced the applicability of the 1866 act to private employment agreements. In 1968, the Supreme Court applied it to housing. The Court's decision yesterday applied the existing principle of contractual freedom to private schools which are commercial enterprises.

As important as the application of the ruling may be to the parties directly affected, its significance transcends the immediate litigation since it clearly indicates that the rights of citizenship conferred after the Civil War are paramount over the exercise of rights of privacy and free association that might tend to diminish the grant of freedom under the 13th Amendment.

Adirondack Compromise

Republicans in the Senate have very little time in which to reverse a mischievous decision to bury legislation concerning the Adirondack Park Agency. In a surprise move a party conference voted not even to take up a compromise package of bills already passed by the Assembly. The purpose of these bills was to improve the operations of the agency and to ease tensions between that hard-pressed office and some of the park's residents and local governments.

While the legislation is not wholly satisfying to either the agency's supporters or its most militant critics, representatives of both sides strongly favor most of it. The agency itself needs and wants the greater flexibility that the legislation would allow in enforcing its zoning restrictions. Both sides have everything to gain from the proposal to replace criminal penalties with civil sanctions.

Since the legislative package on the whole has the support of the Adirondack Park Agency, of the Local Review Board which is its fiercest critic, of the Assembly and, indeed, of the Republican leadership in the Senate, the conclusion is irresistible that it is being blocked by

those whose cynical interest is to see problems aggravated rather than solved, in the hope that if the strain lasts long enough, the agency may be abolished.

Republican Senate leaders owe it to the entire state, for which the Adirondacks are a priceless resource, to repudiate so destructive an approach to so important an issue.

Built-In Inflation?

News of the rise of the consumer price index last month at an annual rate of 7.3 percent was perhaps most remarkable for the composure with which it was accepted by the Ford Administration, by conservative bankers and businessmen, by most economists and by the stock market.

In part this was because most knowledgeable observers expected all along that prices would be rising this year at about a 6 percent annual rate, and the May figure, resulting chiefly from a turnaround in food prices and a jump in gasoline, simply confirmed expectations. But even if the basic inflationary rate is no worse than 6 percent per annum, there is no reason for complacency. If that 6 percent trend were to continue, the present value of a dollar (now worth only two-thirds what it was a decade ago) would be cut in half just twelve years from now.

The race to stay ahead of so high a base rate of inflation could severely harm saving and investment. Efforts to "index" against chronic inflation—by old-age pensioners, workers, farmers and other groups in the society—would almost certainly exacerbate inflationary pressures and expectations.

A high inflation, high unemployment pattern is already in process of being built into the economic system. In the earlier postwar period, an annual rate of price increase of 1½ percent to 2 percent was looked upon as "normal," but the society now is expected to get used to an inflationary rate three times as high. The postwar norm for "full employment" was taken to be an unemployment rate of 4 percent, but a jobless rate half again as high is now looming as "the best" a stable economy can be expected to produce.

This isn't nearly good enough. The nation is looking—with particular emphasis this election year—for a candidate and a party with an effective and humane plan for dealing with both inflation and unemployment.

Toward Court Reform

A nudge rather than a push should enable the State Senate and Assembly to ameliorate their small differences on three constitutional amendments dealing with court reform. The proposals would permit the Governor to appoint the judges of the state's highest tribunal, the Court of Appeals, choosing from names submitted by a Commission on Judicial Nomination; create a post of chief administrator of the state's courts to centralize supervision; and establish more efficient machinery for disciplining judges.

While these amendments do not cover more fundamental reforms—unification of all the fragmented courts within the State Supreme Court, centralized financing of the courts by the state, and merit selection instead of election of most jurists—they are desirable as a starter. The Legislature should surely be able to agree on these proposals before adjournment.

Balkan Borders

A Rumanian official vowed recently that he would respond "article for article, book for book" to a "scholarly offensive" that was being mounted against his country. At issue in this alleged war of the scholars are Rumania's true borders.

Hungarian professors argue that Rumanian Transylvania—assigned to that country by the Treaty of Trianon in 1920—is unalterably Hungarian, with the implication that it ought to be given back to Hungary. In Bulgaria, another group of professors is trying to bat down Sofia's claim on Dobruja, Rumania's share of the Black Sea Coast. In the Soviet Union, scholars seek to justify Moscow's 1940 seizure of northern Bukovina and Bessarabia, territories that, in the view of loyal Rumanians, ought to be returned to Bucharest. Rumania, meanwhile has its own researchers busily refuting the Hungarian and Bulgarian claims, while advancing Rumania's case against Moscow. Since these debates are taking place under Communist dictators, they are obviously inspired by the respective governments.

Communism thus has clearly not been able to extinguish Eastern Europe's nationalist passions, notwithstanding predictions by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels that socialist brotherhood would conquer chauvinism. Indeed, nationalism strongly motivates the different peoples of the Soviet Union itself, particularly among such repressed minorities as those in the three independent Baltic republics seized by Stalin shortly before Hitler's 1941 invasion.

So long as this conflict remains a war of scholarly articles, its cost is small. But for the Rumanians—the astonishing dissidents of the Warsaw Pact who obstinately insist on the right to their own foreign policy, independent of Moscow—these verbal battles may seem ominous. Bucharest's leaders undoubtedly wonder whether military force may in time back up the academic researchers. The "scholarly offensive" is a reminder to the Rumanians of the territorial punishment that could be inflicted upon them, should they get too far out of step with Moscow's marching orders.



Letters to the Editor

Of Jimmy Carter, Church and State

To the Editor:
William Shannon's column on the religious issue against Jimmy Carter (June 17) appears to me off target. There is a very basic reason why many people distrust an officeholder who has strong religious convictions. It is not that he is doing the right thing because he is doing the right thing because his decisions are God-inspired through prayer may brook no challenge. Who can argue with the self-righteous leader who believes he is listening to and obeying the true word of God?

Any action such a leader takes could, in his mind, have the sanction of divine approval. As a result, his critics could become impious if not impotent. This leaves the skeptic with little recourse and much concern. I fear the arrogance of any leader who could believe that he has God on his side. It is not that every believer is a fanatic. On the other hand, every fanatic is a believer. As for me, I feel safer with a skeptic.

PEGGY L. DENNIS
Garden City, L.I., June 17, 1976

To the Editor:
It was like a breath of spring to be treated to an unusual—even atypical—exposition of intellectual honesty in William V. Shannon's "The Religious Issue."

While the direct issue at hand was Mr. Carter's involvement in religion, I found Mr. Shannon's reactions to the "civil religion of secularism" a most succinct and direct answer, and challenge, to those Americans who have aggressively pursued the "poisonous metaphor" of a "wall of separation" between church and state—including the members of the Supreme Court. Frankly, in all my avid reading of your pages, I have not seen this point of view so articulately expressed.

It does seem to me that something drastic and dramatic has to be done to counteract the "grave nonsense" of founding a constitutional theory on the "social fiction" that there can be

a real separation of church and state in America, especially at a time when all the Bicentennial "hullabaloo" in regard to the "religious mortar of American democracy" is once again tounded from the rooftops.

In an age of moral degradation on so many fronts, the religious non-public schools of our land are educating precisely for these same values which contributed that mortar. And the least that they can expect is Federal aid in those areas where they espouse the cause of American democracy so valiantly.

JOSEPH KAMINETSKY
National Director, National Society
for Hebrew-Day Schools
New York, June 17, 1976

To the Editor:
William Shannon's contention that worries about Jimmy Carter's religion are coming mainly from those who are convinced God is dead seems to me wide of the mark. Voters are not worried about Carter's faith because it is theistic but because they would like to know something about the shape of his theology.

Does he believe with fellow Baptist Billy Graham that the Second Coming is close at hand, that persons can be possessed by fallen angels and that the unsaved will suffer eternal torment? Does he share William Jennings Bryan's disbelief in evolution? Does he believe that glossolalia and healing are gifts of the Holy Spirit? Does he believe that the Jews refused to recognize their own Messiah when he finally appeared in their midst? Most evangelical Christians answer yes to all these questions.

Some of us are convinced that how a Christian answers such questions is not unrelated to the kind of President he would make. And if Jimmy Carter has no opinion on these questions, or pretends to have opinions he does not have, that too is something we would like to know.

MARTIN GARDNER
Hastings-on-Hudson, June 17, 1976

The Hospital Issue

To the Editor:
I tried to explain Dr. Bertrand M. Bell's suggestion ("To Cut Hospital Costs," letter June 22) that District 1199 should negotiate a contract based on a "restructuring" of the health-care system to one of our members, Jose Baez. I pointed out that Dr. Bell sees a change in the present health-care system as "the real issues underlying the controversy" between our union and the League of Voluntary Hospitals.

Mr. Baez is fairly typical of our members who work in the hospitals. He has been employed at one of our major institutions for six years, has a wife and three children. His take-home pay is \$157.50 a week, the family's sole income (out of which food alone takes a \$65 bite).

Joe Baez is worried. Like thousands of others involved in this contract dispute, he is going deeper and deeper

into debt. Unless he gets a minimal cost-of-living increase in the new contract as recommended by a Federal Board of Inquiry, he and thousands like him could end up on welfare.

I carefully explained to Mr. Baez that Dr. Bell had supported his argument by citing several studies on unnecessary hospitalizations, costly diagnostic procedures and the fact that health-care costs have skyrocketed in the past fifteen years.

First, Mr. Baez thought Dr. Bell might be joking. "No," I said. Then Mr. Baez asked, "How can we [the union] negotiate a contract calling for a change in the entire health-care system within the next ten days? Our contract expires June 30."

Then he added, "Where I come from we have a saying which I'd like to tell Dr. Bell: 'Doctor, curate tu mismo [Physician, heal thyself].'"

MOE FONER
Executive Secretary, District 1199
Hospital and Health Care Employees
New York, June 22, 1976

Why the Judicial Conference Should Die

To the Editor:
Recently I issued a statement that I would not seek another term as the representative of the Judicial Conference of the State of New York for the Civil Court of New York City.

I have been a judge since 1969 and a representative of the conference for the past six years. In my opinion, the Judicial Conference has been ineffectual and should be abolished. As a former Assemblyman for eighteen years, I voted for the creation of the Judicial Conference in 1955; if I were a member today, I would vote for its abolition.

The Judicial Conference meets one day a year when a luncheon is served and certain legislation is discussed. There are no other meetings during the year of the full conference, although the Administrative Board may meet. The Administrative Board is composed of Chief Judge Breitel and the four presiding justices of the Appellate Division, and State Administrative Judge Bartlett, and is in effect the law-making and policy-making body. The rest of the conference, consisting of eighteen judges representing various courts, are never consulted with reference to any changes of orders affecting their courts.

The most glaring example of the lack of communication by the Administrative Board with the judges actually elected to the Judicial Conference was when the Administrative Board abolished the positions of the legal law secretaries of the Civil Courts. I was never advised or consulted. The Office of Court Administration of the State of New York in a press release dated Oct. 30, 1975, stated: "For the first time since its establishment in 1955, the Judicial Conference of the State of New York, the principal advisory body in the unified court system, now counts among its members judges representing every kind of court in the system."

It is ironic that in the six years I have been on the conference at no time have I or the other judges except the Administrative Board been asked for recommendations pertaining to court administration. Although these offices were established by the Judiciary Law, Sect. 224, they are nothing more than window dressing; only the Administrative Board has any input or say in the administration of the courts.

For all of the above reasons, I announced that I would no longer represent the Civil Court and reiterate my belief that either the Judicial Conference, including the Administrative Board, be abolished or that all members, including those not on the Administrative Board, be advised of any proposed changes prior to their enactment by the Administrative Board and at least be afforded the opportunity to submit any proposal affecting the particular court to its members.

OREST V. MARESCA
New York, June 17, 1976

The New York Times Company

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Bicentenn

Are We C

To the Editor:
During a r mused long a centennial celebrated, are we cal achievements other nation Wealth and pc —to what pu attainments to face of huge



quate health c poor, the sick, hypocrites wi as a monstrous How enobli could reply th our pre-emine for the world, such a claim i comfort besto dictatorial regi Turkey, South

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Perhaps my t too long. I see opportunity fo searching and we can use the searchlight plu a nation; as a s integrity, comp; to moral valu mouthed; if the hungry child c shriek in our e life, liberty and ness becomes i pening; if the a the warmth and caring, then in would be some brate.

Beechhur

2 Rejected

To the Editor:
New York St new museum in July 1. The old Education Buildi its exhibits are t of the unique, hibits—the six b constructions and restoration—are open to public vi

Cast from livin, Iroquois environ and perhaps the world. They hav admired by millio tors, impressing authenticity and l The Cobes ma: 1922, is the only world. Misconceptions that these exhibit are not accurate; the new museum's false and could d to our state. Th groups and the ma cultural, historics esthetic value. Ther for their being take

Although not sp have been educat: State Museum for t of the great value I ask as an individ demand these resor: the new museum: our descendants.

ALB

To Legalize Pr

To the Editor:
At a time when I managing with a red overcrowded jails ar burdened court sy effort to cleanse th area of its ubiqui seems ill-conceived.

By legalizing prosti lators could advance i century through co- ements into the city's attempt could then be these businesses by th Consumer Affairs and by the Health Depart would then be free to tion to the problem i Minors could find legal abuse. And of course enues would be gener and income tax.

Additionally, the de: officially sanctioned r would enable the poll to detain streetwalk: strayed out of the desig thus insure the integri neighborhoods. SH

New York,

مكتبة الانجلی

ing In For person

issell Baker

of June. Thomas Jefferson eight more days to get of Independence writ-orth of July, and so far only one sentence. It is The boos of the spec- delphia cascade down stands as he struggles ill into the second sen-

throwing frog bottles and chanting, "Bye, bye, ar they want a ghost- for Jefferson. Let's try microphone through the word with this cour- attled young Virginian. he is, ladies and gen- ow from Monticello!

ow, please. It's very h so much commotion

ved it, Tom Jefferson, ing sentence. Seventy- g! Are you going to be n the sentences from m, and get more punch k?

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SERVER

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sentence, aside from its have been translated di- rdu, is already 31 words haven't yet stated which assertions enjoy indica- substantial majority sup- d in our contention of dible opposition."

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in agent of King George?"

Tom, and listen to that

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say "all men," Tom. That's you don't want to say sm't sound as official as of." Read on.

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makes it sound like we've ge, Tom.

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a divine Creator with the this-endowment capability, be counterproductive to said putative Creator in fact that such pursuit of f origin could only open ox, revealing a basket of h would leave us with a in which we might throw y with the bath water."

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not English."

not, Tom. That's why It's American.

seen the future, Tom, and nerician.

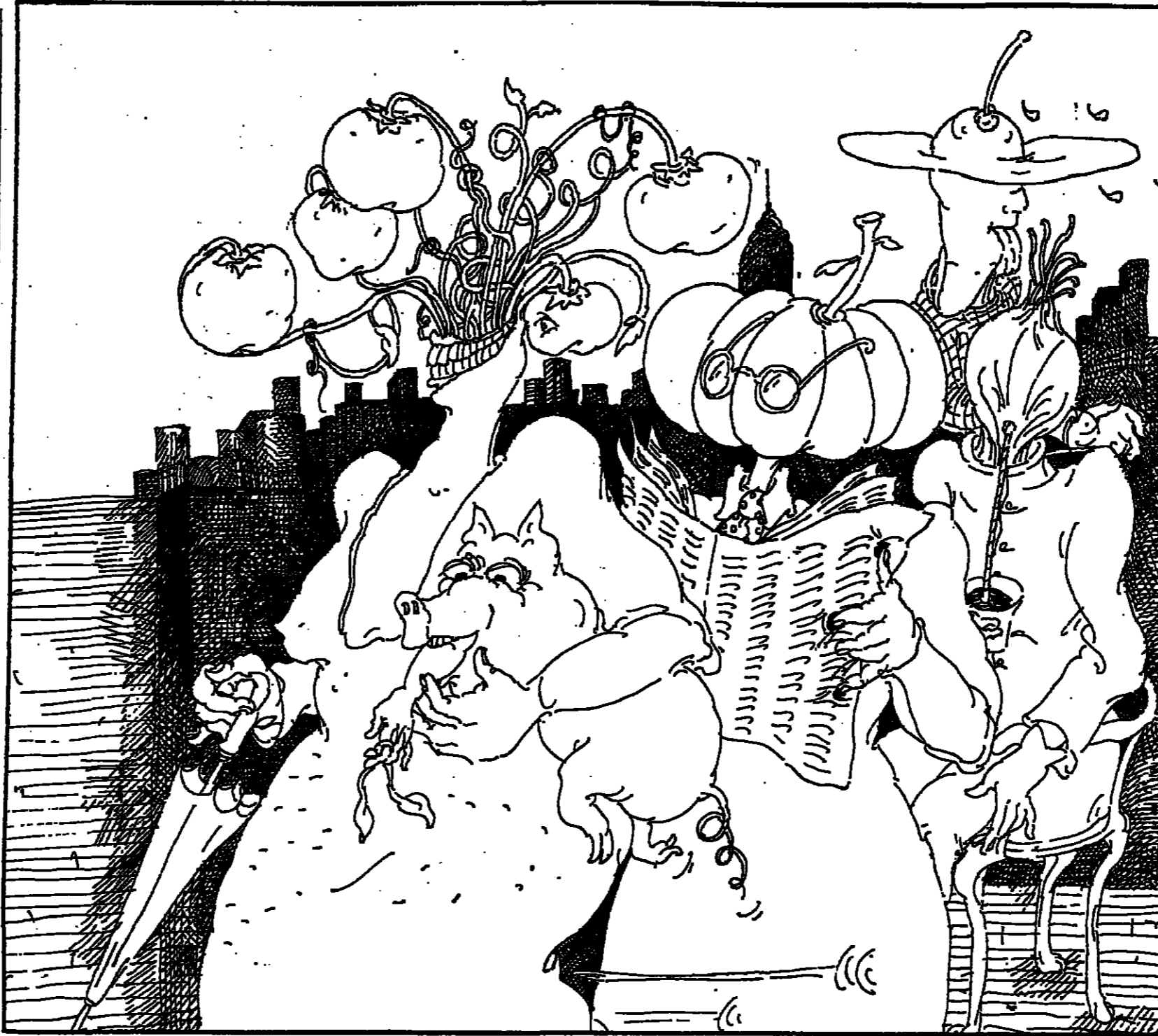
y did they boo my open- e because of a mere 71

they could understand it, you go to 71 words you've incomprehensible to be if you're going to make nerician, you've got to do burts.

Tom! You've got it! The sentence for the declara-

mean. Really. You know?"

d gentlemen, the greatest!



Cruelty in Vegetarianism

By Eldon W. Dickens Jr.

IOWA CITY—The practice of eating meat has been severely criticized by vegetarians, who advocate that animals ought to be accorded a right-to-life similar or equal to that of humans. Unfortunately, there is unavoidable inconsistency in this vegetarian view-point.

Most people familiar with modern biology would agree that no species stand alone but that all are part

of a greater organism. The various communities, biomes and ecosystems that are the vital tissues of the ecosphere are constructed of mutually dependent classifications of organisms. This interdependence is often portrayed in charts of nutrient cycles and energy pyramids.

This implies that the fortunes of the flora of a community are as important as the fortunes of its fauna. Any effort to preserve populations of

animals, without considering the relationships to other organisms, is futile and foolish. It is as justifiable, ecologically, to argue that plants have as much right to occupy certain territory, and to live, as do the herbivorous animals that feed on them, or the carnivorous beasts that crown the food pyramid.

The classic philosophical approach to this issue has been based on the concept of "sentience" and those beasts which have been visualized as being sensitive to pain have, traditionally, been protected. Therein is more anthropomorphism than argument.

All organisms, flora and fauna alike, must be able to respond to their environment; this is a prerequisite of life. Any alleged difference in perception is

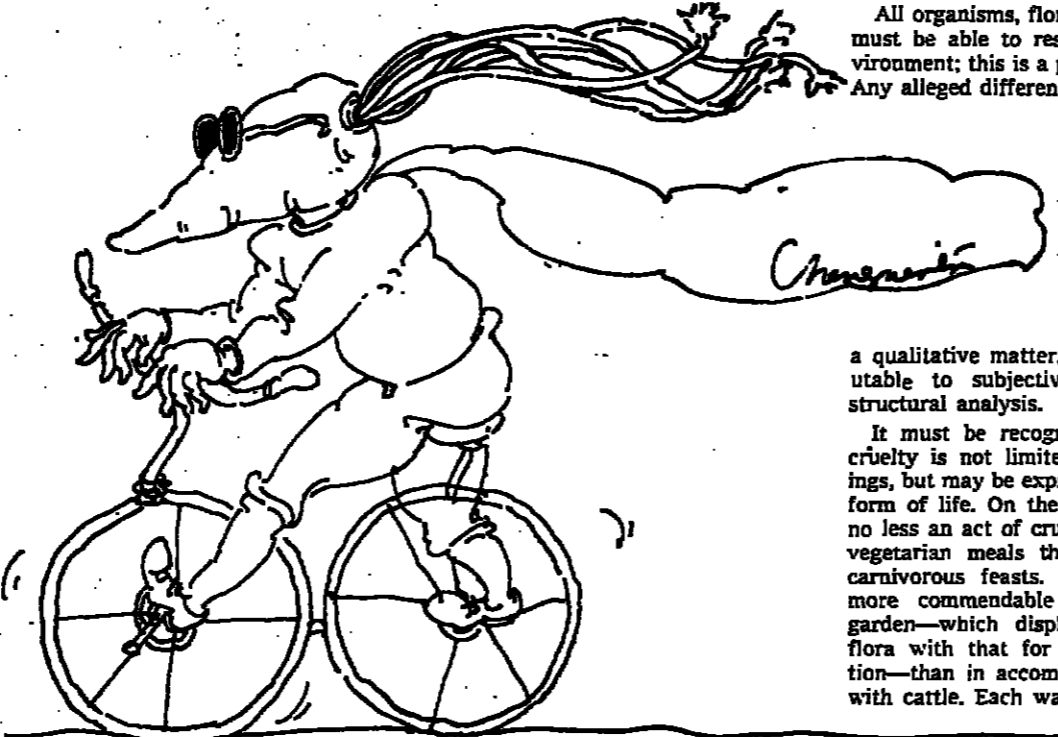
life, for, as the energy pyramid graphically illustrates, that is the nature of life.

The vegetarian viewpoint ignores, perhaps even denies, an immense source of cruelty, environmental destruction, and waste of life, while self-righteously and hypocritically assailing those who partake of animal flesh. In fact, the production of plants for food involves a tremendous amount of chemical pollution, environmental destruction and systematic waste. Certainly, ethical commitment to, or financial support of, this situation is no more commendable than the purchase and use of meat. Rather, it is apparent that neither eating plants nor eating animals is, of itself, immoral or cruel. There are benefits and disadvantages in each.

It is impossible to give equal consideration to other species without sacrificing ourselves, since those other species must be plants as well as animals. Thus, it is apparent that there is no moral basis for the vegetarian discrimination.

There are, however, both practical and ethical reasons to protect the ecosphere from overpopulation, over-exploitation, and overpollution by the human species. To this end, the emphasis upon protecting animals is terrifyingly shortsighted. After all, the vast majority of rare and endangered species are flora. The danger facing these plants is a clear and unmistakable warning that the danger to this world comes not from our taste for meat and hunting.

Eldon W. Dickens Jr. is a student at the University of Iowa.



The Small Dried Black Beans of Hanoi

By Helen Maguire Muller

HANOI—She sat behind her staples all spread out tidily in baskets on the sidewalk. A thin canvas protected her and the foodstuffs from the morning drizzle. I paused before the small dried-up Vietnamese woman, and said, "Bonjour, grand-maman." She replied with a wide smile on her full red lips, revealing betel-stained black teeth. Around her head she wore a black Tonkinese velvet coil. I asked if I could take her picture and she assented.

Such friendliness merits some purchase, I thought, so I looked over the brightly colored display of crushed peppers, ginger root, curry powder, dried mushrooms, peanuts, charcoal botek peas in their shells. My eyes fixed on some small black beans. I pointed, "Un kilo." Her eyes brightened. She showed two fingers; I understood: two dongs. I continued along the street market, weaving in and out of people, bicycles, basket-bearers, vendors wearing traditional conical straw hats.

Once returned to the Thong Nhat hotel, I opened the rough brown bag and poured the black beans onto a towel. I was struck by their smallness, miniature sisters to the thick frijoles negros which I often ate in Cuba and Brazil. Were these the same beans? Why so tiny?

Those days in and around Hanoi, talking with peasants at an agricultural cooperative and foreign residents

in the capital, I learned about the serious seed problem in Vietnam. Since the French departed in 1954 no new seeds have come into the country and the existing degenerate ones respond feebly to the azolla green manure. A visit to the large covered central market repeated the story: small produce everywhere.

The northern region today lacks both animal and chemical fertilizers and the latter is particularly expensive. In Khuyen Luong, a cooperative of 1,892 people who cultivate 140 hectares (345 acres), 96,172 dongs of their 1975 income of 663,000 dongs went for chemical fertilizers, imported

from the Netherlands, France and China. In Western terms, 30 tons cost \$32,724 or about 17 percent of their budget. The head of the cooperative said that they were working to increase their pig breeding so as to augment the natural supply of manure because if too much azolla is used, the vegetables burn.

Fingering those small dried black beans, I thought that there was a unique opportunity for some rich nation to contribute seeds to this impoverished country.

War sapped most of the peasants' energies, and the good earth was neglected, bombed out, defoliated and

abandoned. But now there is peace. Brigades work in the fields without fear of raids. Men now accompany the once all-women teams in the planting.

The time is ripe to make a positive offer without fanfare. Where planes formerly dropped bombs, why not drop bags of fertilizers or grains? Flags or painted insignia on the planes, or labels of origin on the sacks, should be avoided—there is no real victory in giving that which is due, but only the inner satisfaction in doing something for humanity.

Americans are generous by nature. They brought Germany and Japan from wreckage to resurrection. Would they have the courage to undertake this smaller challenge in Vietnam?

Their presence might not be welcomed now while the wounds of war are still healing. However, their invisible presence, through the silent gifts of seeds and phosphates, could perhaps pave the way for better relations in the future and dilute quietly and intelligently the weighty presence of the Russians, now equipping industry with heavy machinery, building the factories, supplying armaments, reconstructing ports.

Whoever thinks of greener, fuller rice fields; more ears on stronger, taller cornstalks; larger pineapples than the orange-sized ones in the Hanoi market; bigger, more enriching, black beans; better diets—not for a government but for a whole nation?

Helen Maguire Muller is an American who is married to a Swiss industrialist.

Shifting Levantine Patterns

By C. L. Sulzberger

BREMEN, West Germany—The most intricate self-inflicted torture yet endured by the Middle East since its brave new era of independence is the civil conflict in Lebanon. In this tragic affair, which has already seen the slaughter of thousands of people for mixed and ill-defined reasons of religion, ideology, suspected political preference or mere ignorance, all parties involved seem confused and none seem clear about their goals.

From the viewpoint of the old-fashioned cold war approach, there are those in the United States Government who are persuaded that a concatenation of pro-Soviet forces decided to get together and precipitate a coup de force.

This argument contends that Khalid Bakdash, shadowy chief of the Syrian Communist Party; Yasir Arafat, immensely survivable head of the Palestinian Arabs (whose army is mostly in Lebanon); and Kamal Jumblat, leader of the most dauntless Lebanese Druse tribes (semi-Moslem heretics), deliberately decided to seize power.

It is claimed they not only wished to upset the somewhat outdated system of Lebanese government (based on sharing power among religious groups) but that they had specific assurances of aid from the U.S.S.R., including supplies of arms from Moscow's satellites in East Europe.

This theory reasons accordingly: Lebanon's anti-leftists, spearheaded by the prosperous Christian minority, refused to accept the leftist program and, already supported for years by a variety of small private armies, fought back, finally helped by the republic's regular forces with their considerable share of Christian officers.

Meanwhile, Syria's President Assad, who dislikes Bakdash and doesn't relish the thought of a revolutionary state on his frontier which might embroil Syria in war with Israel at an inconvenient moment, intervened by sending troops to support Christian opposition to the Moslem-leftist coup. President Assad, a Moslem, comes from a small faction that might be labeled "Protestant," called the Alawites.

Perhaps this might imply the interpretation that he is less totally

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

committed to an Islamic viewpoint than the majority Sunni Moslems or the large minority of Shi'ah; but then, after all, the Druse sect to which Mr. Jumblat belongs is unabashedly heretical.

It may seem peculiar to Westerners to harp upon sectarian differences. Yet they are deeply, emotionally involved in the Lebanese fabric. Lebanon historically originated with a French decision to protect Christian mountaineers from Moslem enemies when the land belong to Ottoman Turkey and which, politically, was later based on sharing power among Islamic, Greek Orthodox and Maronite Roman Catholic communities.

According to this interpretation—whose veracity cannot be guaranteed any more than most current evaluations of Lebanese affairs—Washington was content to see Mr. Assad accept the unusual responsibility (for a reputed left-wing Arab) of supporting right-wing Christians against a predominantly revolutionary and Islamic coup.

Furthermore, there is a hint that Washington counseled Israel to keep its cool, forget its own previous warnings that it would never accept Syrian entry into Lebanon, and sit by calmly.

Moscow has played its cards with a poker face and under the table. France, which has a long, sentimental interest in both Syria and Lebanon (once temporarily under its mandate), has sought quietly to offers its services as a peacemaker. Again surprisingly, such positive suggestions seem to have been welcomed by Mr. Assad, who visited Paris but postponed similar trips to East Europe.

From the viewpoint of a bewildered Washington, unaccustomed to Levantine intrigues, the saddest immediate problem produced by the continuing Lebanese tragedy was the murder of Ambassador Frank Meloy, his counselor and his chauffeur. But even here there is mystery and confusion.

There is every indication that Mr. Meloy was on a risky mission, arranged by telephone call; that he was unarmed, riding in an auto not identified by usual embassy insignia, and had agreed to drop the protective car assigned by the Lebanese Government when the tiny motorcade reached the frontier beyond which Christian or Moslem guards could not venture into each other's territory.

This horrid picture of bloodshed and conspiracy sets off a continually changing kaleidoscopic pattern. Egyptian President Sadat, who resented Mr. Assad's apparent chumminess with Moscow and support of Arafat, has abruptly started to endorse the latter.

Mr. Arafat himself, who used to commute between Beirut and Damascus and denounce Mr. Sadat in terms as inhumane as those he once used for Jordan's King Hussein, previously the Palestinian Arabs' enemy No. 2 (right after Israel), now abhors Assad and thinks Sadat is hot stuff. As for Hussein, Arab protégé No. 1 of the State Department and a direct descendant of the Prophet, he has just visited Moscow in search of arms!

Nadjari Out as Prosecutor; Lefkowitz Names Keenan

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

per. Pending investigations and indictments will be carefully reviewed and, where proper, carried forward to conclusion.

A spokesman for Mr. Nadjari said the special prosecutor would make a statement Monday.

Mr. Nadjari's dismissal was expected after last Wednesday, when, in a last-ditch effort to gain public support, he attacked Governor Carey. Mr. Keenan and Jacob B. Grumet, a special state investigator.

The day before that, Mr. Lefkowitz issued a report concluding that Mr. Nadjari had falsely accused the Governor of improper motives in seeking Nadjari's dismissal last Dec. 23. On Dec. 23, the official empowered to appoint and dismiss special prosecutors, extended Mr. Nadjari's term for six months.

'Recent Events' Cited
In a statement yesterday, Mr. Lefkowitz said: "In light of these most recent events, it is clear that Mr. Nadjari has now himself destroyed any possibility of his continuing in a useful role."

Until then, the Attorney General said, "it was my hope that Mr. Nadjari would accept a proper and practical division of responsibility" and share the powers of his office with a second prosecutor.

"All New Yorkers owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Nadjari for his diligent and dedicated work as special prosecutor," Mr. Lefkowitz said. "But the work of the office of special prosecutor must not be further impaired."

In the joint statement of the Governor and the Attorney General, there were no words of praise for Mr. Nadjari.

Mr. Lefkowitz urged Mr. Nadjari's replacement "to retain as many of the present staff as possible, in order to provide continuity and to avoid delays in the important work of that office."

Mr. Keenan commented on this in his own statement, saying: "It is my intention to assemble a staff of professional, experienced and able law enforcement officers—both lawyers and investigators. Where appropriate, members of the present staff will be retained, if they wish to stay on."

Meets With Staff
After he received word of his dismissal from Mr. Lefkowitz shortly before 11 A.M. yesterday, Mr. Nadjari met with the 36 lawyers, 80 investigators and other staff members of his office in the large room where the investigators have

their desk on the 57th floor of 2 World Trade Center.

"He said he was telling us because he didn't want us to hear it elsewhere," one aide said of the meeting. "He thanked us for our hard work and long hours and devotion and asked us to stay on for the new men."

"He said we had made a difference, especially in the Police Department, not as successful with the judges, but there we were not given enough time."

"He said to get the jobs we had to have stars in our eyes and a commitment to the public good and dedication, and said none of us had ever lost this and neither had he."

"We applauded as he walked out and some of us were crying, and he seemed to be having a hard time keeping control of his emotions as he left."

Controversy From Start
The office of special prosecutor was established nearly four years ago as a result of a recommendation by the Knapp Commission, which had investigated allegations of widespread police corruption and official laxity in dealing with such corruption.

From the beginning, Mr. Nadjari's office was beset by controversy. The five New York City District Attorneys whom he superseded were angry about giving up jurisdiction over some of their potentially most important cases.

On Sept. 30, 1972, 11 days after the office was created, the five District Attorneys and Mr. Nadjari reached an agreement in which they declared the special prosecutor's scope was "to investigate and prosecute corruption at all levels of the criminal-justice system."

Later, Mr. Nadjari was to say that agreement was not relevant to his mandate, which he interpreted to encompass the civil as well as criminal-justice system.

Earlier this month, the Court of Appeals ruled that his jurisdiction was "limited strictly to the criminal-justice process or system." Mr. Nadjari has asked the state's highest court, the Court of Appeals, to clarify that opinion, which is known as Dondi v. Jones.

Indictments Questioned
That decision threw into question several indictments obtained by Mr. Nadjari, including several recent indictments of prominent judges and politicians.

The decision could mean that some Nadjari cases, including those against Justice Irving Saypol of State Supreme Court, surrogate S. Samuel DiFalco of Manhattan and Carmine G. De Sapio, the former Tammany Hall leader, would have to be

acquitted or reversed by appeals courts.

An indictment of Thomas J. Mackell, the former Queens District Attorney, on charges of blocking an inquiry into a get-rich-quick scheme, led to a guilty conviction in 1973. However, that conviction was thrown out by the appeals courts.

So far, most of the 70 convictions that have stood up under appeal have involved low-ranking officers or bureaucrats. During his term, Mr. Nadjari's office obtained indictments against more than 300 people, with most of the cases still unresolved in the courts.

But observers familiar with Mr. Nadjari's record asserted that this office should have concentrated on fewer cases, since corruption inquiries are among the most difficult and time-consuming to develop. Many prosecutors and lawyers said privately that the office apparently had got bogged down with too many marginal investigations, instead of devoting more staff time to preparing the strongest court cases.

No questions were raised about Mr. Nadjari's ability or ethics when he was appointed by former Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller on Sept. 19, 1972. At that time, Mr. Nadjari had a spotless 18-year record as a prosecutor, and was considered one of the "stars" in the office of Frank S. Hogan, the late Manhattan District Attorney.

Zeal Felt No Surprise
A former assistant district attorney who served with Mr. Nadjari in Mr. Hogan's office said there should have been no surprise at Mr. Nadjari's zeal in prosecuting judges and politicians.

"Even in the 1960's, Maury made no secret that he thought too many judges were incompetent political hacks or corrupt, and that, if he ever became the head of a prosecutor's office he would clean up the bench," the former colleague, who asked for anonymity, recalled.

The storm clouds of criticism began gathering around Mr. Nadjari in 1975 as more and more indictments were thrown out by appeals courts.

Mr. Nadjari's investigative methods—which many critics said bordered on entrapment—and his courtroom tactics were censured by the courts.

Additionally, Mr. Nadjari broke an unwritten code by publicly assailing judges who had ruled against him. Last December, when he got embroiled in a bitter row with the late Justice John N. Murtagh of the State Supreme Court, who was



Maurice H. Nadjari, the former special state prosecutor

transferred to District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau of Manhattan who would presumably review the indictments before bringing them to trial.

Mr. Nadjari sharply criticized the Dondi opinion, as he had criticized many earlier appellate court setbacks.

His difficulties with the judiciary began two months after he took office, when he said he was checking the records of "more than 20 judges."

On Dec. 26, Mr. Nadjari said the Governor had been "misled" by the self-interested forces within politics and asserted that he was "closer, closer than I've ever been before" to catching the "hard core" political and judicial "corrupters."

Three days later, Mr. Nadjari's term was extended for six months by Mr. Lefkowitz, who said his office had been flooded with telephone calls, letters and telegrams urging that Mr. Nadjari be kept on.

Except for two speeches and one news conference in the last three weeks, Mr. Nadjari spent the last six months cloistered in his office, working 10-hour days and seven-day weeks.

In one of those speeches he said: "What I have sought for all at us, and for the generations to follow, is a stark and unselfish open door to the halls of justice in New York. Any final assessment of the work of my office should rest with the future to determine."

Authority Challenged
In the last six months, Mr. Nadjari's staff devoted a large part of its time fending off motions challenging his authority. In that time, six judges and several political leaders, including Patrick J. Cunningham, the Democratic state chairman, were indicted by Nadjari grand juries.

The office also continued to suffer appellate reversals. In June 10, one week after the Dondi decision, the Court of Appeals ruled that Thomas J. Mackell, the former Queens District Attorney whose 1974 conviction had been overturned, could not be tried again by Mr. Nadjari on charges that he had blocked the prosecution of a get-rich-quick scheme.

That case was considered so important that it was the only one that Mr. Nadjari, an experienced lawyer in the courtroom, had personally prosecuted. He regarded that conviction as his office's major victory.

19 Jewish Groups Form New Council For Local 'Crises'
Concerned that the city's fiscal crisis may have exacerbated ethnic competition for a greater share of its narrowed resources, a new organization calling itself the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York said yesterday that its goal was to unify the Jewish community's response to the problem.

Richard Ravitch, board chairman of the H. R. H. Construction Corporation and president of the council, said at a news conference at the Regency Hotel that the group would seek to cope with "crises."

These were concerned, he said, with neighborhood stability, police relations, relations with other ethnic groups, loss of jobs and security arising from financial setbacks, legislation and other matters relating to "the continuity and vitality of Jewish life."

Rabbi Israel Miller, former chairman of the Conference of Major American Jewish Organizations, hailed the formation of the council as "long overdue," adding: "We have not given up hope for New York."

Philanthropies, one of the founding 19 member organizations, pledged \$75,000 toward the cost of operations for two years. Malcolm Hoenlein, who was named executive director, holds a similar post with the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry.

The other founding members are: American Jewish Congress, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans, National Council of Jewish Women, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, American Jewish Archives, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Jewish Zionist Organization, Jewish Organization of America, Hebrew Jewish Appeal, Hebrew Home for the Aged, Hebrew Home for the Elderly, Hebrew Home for the Young, Hebrew Home for the Blind, Hebrew Home for the Deaf, Hebrew Home for the Mute, Hebrew Home for the Paralyzed, Hebrew Home for the Suffering, Hebrew Home for the Widowed, Hebrew Home for the Orphaned, Hebrew Home for the Destitute, Hebrew Home for the Infirm, Hebrew Home for the Invalid, Hebrew Home for the Deformed, Hebrew Home for the Maimed, Hebrew Home for the Lame, Hebrew Home for the Blind, Hebrew Home for the Deaf, Hebrew Home for the Mute, Hebrew Home for the Paralyzed, Hebrew Home for the Suffering, Hebrew Home for the Widowed, Hebrew Home for the Orphaned, Hebrew 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Must an Uprising in Soviet Texts

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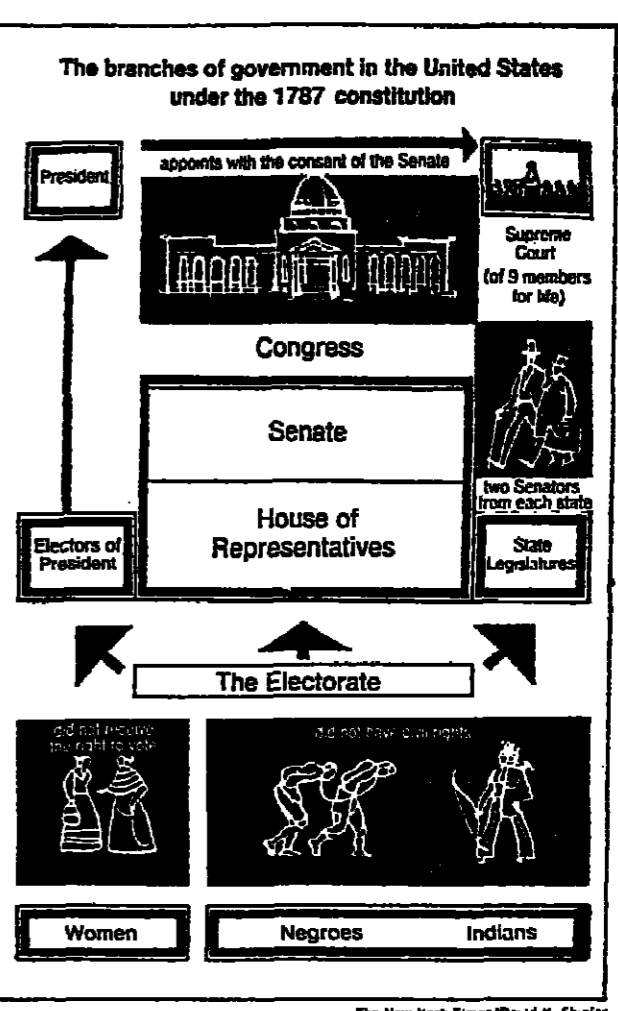


Cover of "New History," used in the ninth grade.

hearing about the idea of separating church and state. One young woman, pressed on her understanding of the American Constitution, said sarcastically: "All men are created equal and everybody has the same opportunity. But it's not true in America. There is segregation and discrimination." The Soviet textbook illustrates this point with a diagram of the American system of government in 1787, showing the President and Congress above a set of arrows from "the voters" below. But at the bottom, imprisoned in large black boxes, are those without the vote: "Women, Negroes, Indians." Slavery and the oppression of the Indians are recurrent themes of the chapter. In the end, it was just a "bourgeois revolution," the text declares. "The victory of the people was used by the capitalists and the slaveholders to strengthen their supremacy." Their tool, the book contends, was the Constitution, which they produced in secrecy, and which, again, "strengthened the supremacy of the powerful bourgeoisie and the slaveholders." "A number of basic articles of the new American Constitution and the Constitutions of the states were openly directed against the masses of the people," it adds. The chapter concludes: "In North America, under the title 'democracy,' a bourgeois democracy was established—in actuality, bourgeois power." Stick Close to Text Soviet teachers tend to stick close to the textbooks, especially in such sensitive areas. Students are not encouraged to offer contrasting views. "Our history teacher doesn't like any discussion and there isn't any discussion in the lessons," one boy said. "You must tell him what's in the textbook in the proper way—you have to learn it by heart." During oral quizzes on the American Revolution, the boy explained, his teacher "asked questions that suggested a political answer." And usually the political answer was given, he said, even by students who had positive feelings about the American Revolution and who appreciated its ideals of political liberty. "They tried to get very good marks," he said, "so they tried to give political answers. There was very little history in the lessons—mostly politics."



A diagram of the U.S. Government in 1787. The text says the Revolution was essentially a "bourgeois revolution."



The branches of government in the United States under the 1787 constitution.



Workmen carry the American flag into position on the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, 250 feet above the water. The flag, which is as large as one and one-half football fields, is scheduled to be hoisted next Wednesday, in tribute to the U.S. Bicentennial.

Big-Flag Story Unfurls On Verrazano Bridge

By EDWARD C. BURKS On a 30-inch-wide steel truss of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge 250 feet above the water, workmen made preparations yesterday to hoist a giant toast to the nation's 200th birthday—an American flag the size of a football field and a half. The formal hoisting of the flag, made of nylon tuffeta sailcloth, is scheduled for next Wednesday at 1 p.m., but a test run was attempted yesterday until gusty, rainy weather forced a postponement. Len Silverfine, a Brooklyn-born teacher now living in Vermont, and Pierre Leduc, an advertising executive with offices here and in Montreal, concocted the idea of a super flag display. Special hoisting winches are on hand to lift the flag along the bridge's vertical suspender cables in 10 minutes. But with rainy wind gusts of 25 miles an hour, Robert A. Martin, engineer of maintenance of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, called off the test hoist. The flag—of sturdy 200-denier material and with "double, zig-zag stitching"—is designed to withstand wind velocities of 30 miles an hour. But no one wanted it to become water-logged. Covered by a wrapper, the flag is tied to the truss for safekeeping prior to unfurling June 30, July 3 and July 4, and a net below the beam protects workers from falls. Mr. Silverfine and Mr. Leduc found a sponsor, Arm and Hammer Company, to pay for manufacturing and other costs—nearly \$30,000. And the Triborough Authority, which operates the bridge, agreed to supply rigging crews. Hood Sailmakers of Marblehead, Mass., and Annin Flag Company of Verona, N.J., made different parts of the flag. Its stars measure 11 feet from tip to tip. On July 3 the flag is scheduled for hoisting just as the first naval ship arrives and booms out a salute.

News Summary and Index

International: The Polish Government yesterday withdrew its plan to raise food prices sharply after workers protesting the increases had torn up railroad tracks near Warsaw and struck in other parts of the country. Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz, in a brief television statement, said that the Government had decided to give the proposal further consideration. This could take months. (Page 1, Column 5.) In an address on the political, economic and military prospects of the West before the Institute of Strategic Studies in London, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was philosophical and optimistic and possibly valedictory. The institute regularly publishes studies on the balance of world forces. Mr. Kissinger's aides, with whom he spent several weeks preparing the speech, said that it might have been his final major address in Europe as Secretary of State. (1:6-7.) National: The Supreme Court ruled 7 to 2 that private schools may not exclude black children because of their color. The Court in effect ruled against the so-called "freedom schools" that were established in the South by whites following the Court's 1954 Brown decision that banned racial segregation in public schools. The Southern Independent School Association, representing about 375 schools, was one of the parties in the legal dispute that resulted in today's ruling. The association had conceded that many of its member schools excluded students for racial reasons and had argued that the schools could not be forbidden to do so under the Constitution. (1:8.) In another 7-to-2 decision, the Supreme Court ruled that civil rights laws give the same protection to whites as they do to blacks and made it clear that those laws were not intended only for nonwhites. The ruling was made in a case in which two white men charged that they were illegally discriminated against on the basis of race when their employer dismissed them for allegedly stealing company property, but did not dismiss a third man, a black, who was implicated. (1:8-7.) President Ford headed toward the capture of all or nearly all of Minnesota's 18 at-

The Other News

International: Talk of Berlin: Depth of division. Page 2 6 younger Japanese liberals form new party. Page 2 Socialists seen as key to Italian coalition. Page 2 South African hints rioting was organized. Page 3 Artillery duels flare again in Beirut. Page 3 Syria-Egypt thaw benefits Lebanon. Page 3 Hanoi proposed as capital of Vietnam. Page 4 Tito will join Reds' European parley. Page 5 Dialogue stressed at economic summit talks. Page 6 Government and Politics: Bush says C.I.A. is dropping newsmen. Page 6 Court upholds retirement at 50 by a state. Page 9 High Court upholds union on overtime refusal. Page 9 School decision called setback to Ford. Page 9 Audit of House committee is ordered. Page 10 Ford assails Agnew's remarks on Jews. Page 20 G.O.P. panel moves to bind pledged delegates. Page 20 New York City's office leasing criticized. Page 21 State aid for West Side Highway blocked. Page 48 Coast Guard issues Op Seal rules. Page 50 General: High Court upholds city's ban on vendors. Page 9 Teamsters pension fund sued over loan. Page 10 Centennial of Custer's Last Stand celebrated. Page 19 U.S. suit accuses A.B.A. of conspiracy. Page 19 Montana approves disputed power plants. Page 19 New Jersey Briefs. Page 27 Assembly puts off vote on school proposals. Page 27 Helstoski pleads not guilty of taking bribes. Page 27 Newark program to aid house improvements. Page 27 Health and Science: Medical researchers discuss HLA protein. Page 20

Quotation of the Day

"We have nothing to fear from competition. If there is a military competition, we have the strength to defend our interests. If there is an economic competition, we won it long ago. If there is an ideological competition, the power of our ideas depends only on our will to uphold them."—Henry A. Kissinger, in what aides described as possibly his last major European address as Secretary of State. (1:6.)

Amusements and the Arts

Tasteful "Pique Dame" sung at Spoleto. Page 15 "The Omen," about possession, on screens. Page 16 "Hearst" is new play at Performing Garage. Page 17 American Guild of Organists has convention. Page 17 Guddie Dancers display audacity in work. Page 17 Book on Mussolini is reviewed. Page 21

Going Out Guide

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Obituaries

Samuel Dushkin, friend of composers. Page 21 Johnny Mercer, lyricist of hit songs. Page 26 Minor White, artist of the camera. Page 26 Imogen Cunningham, noted photographer. Page 26

Business and Financial

Dow eases in mixed stock trading. Page 29 Moscow Narodny Bank stirs Singapore trouble. Page 29 U.S. Steel said to pick Ohio plant site. Page 29 U.S. energy help for states gains. Page 29 Controversy over bank account amendment. Page 29 Entenmann's bakery keeps focus on quality. Page 29

Table with market data: Amer. Exchange, Bond Sales, Euro. Briefs, Commoditys, Corp. Affairs, Dividends, Foreign Exchange, High & Low, Market Indicators, Market Place, Money, Mutual Funds, NY Stock Exch., Out-of-Town, Over the Counter, People/Bus.

Britain and Europe Simmering in Grip Of Dry Heat Wave

LONDON, June 25 (Reuters)—An exceptional heat wave intensified in northwest Europe today. Many city parks caught fire, chocolates melted in shops and altar candles wilted. On a London subway train, stranded commuters fainted, screamed and smashed windows. An air stream coming northeast from the warm Atlantic off Spain is bringing an unprepared region the hottest weather it has had for years. Temperatures in London and Paris rose above 90 degrees this afternoon. The hot, dry weather also brought severe water shortages. British authorities warned that water might have to be rationed. Bishops in the west of France ordered parish priests today to lead prayers for rain. Farmers in western Switzerland slaughtered cows for lack of fresh grass to feed them. Hot weather and water shortages were reported all over Western Europe. Because of a signal failure, a London subway train remained for two hours in a tunnel underneath Baker Street. As oven-like heat built up, passengers gasped for air. Some vomited, others fainted. Windows were smashed, but the air that came in was no less hot. Shopkeepers in London and Paris reported serious losses of confectionary goods that melted before they could be moved to cool places. Umpires at the traditional tennis tournament at Wimbledon, England, were shocked to receive permission to remove their jackets and ties. Some refused to comply and sweated grimly. At Heathrow Airport, sand was scattered hurriedly to prevent Queen Elizabeth's high heels from getting stuck in melting tar as she boarded a plane.

FREE CONDITION VERY NEW SA WAGON BACK THIS MONTH.



WEVE A COOL DR BETTER DRIVEN

State Officials See No Peril In Expected Op Sail Crowds

By RONALD SULLIVAN

WEST NEW YORK, N.J., June 25—Leaders of Hudson and Bergen County communities atop the New Jersey Palisades have fears about crowd control during Operation Sail on the Hudson River July 4, but their fears are not shared by state officials.

Mayor Anthony M. De Fino said here today that he had been having nightmares in which a million people were jammed together on rotted piers and near the edge of the cliffs that will offer a spectacular view of the tall ships sailing up the river.

Other municipal officials talked about the danger of massive immobilization—fires that cannot be reached, by fire companies, injured or ill people who cannot be transported to a hospital, lawbreakers who cannot be caught.

However, Col. Clinton Pagano, the Superintendent of New Jersey State Police, sees the situation somewhat differently. "I don't want one person, not one family, to stay away from a once-in-a-lifetime chance to see those ships out of fear of being trampled, ripped-off or pushed down a cliff," the colonel said today. "We've been planning for over a year to make sure those kind of things won't happen here."

1,000 State Policemen

Colonel Pagano will be in charge of more than 1,000 state policemen, 1,000 New Jersey National Guardsmen and thousands of local policemen, firemen and others who have been preparing for months to deal with the situation.

"There's no question we're going to have major problems," Colonel Pagano said. "But we



The New York Times Anthony De Fino

anticipate the worst danger will be inconvenience—like being held up in traffic or not being able to get to quite the spot a person wants to—but no danger.

"We have contingency plans for just about anything, and I look forward to a memorable, remarkable day that everyone can remember with pleasure for the rest of their lives."

Nightmares Persist

But the nightmares persist for Mayor De Fino. He and other officials of communities along the high cliffs running up the New Jersey side of the Hudson are prepared for the worst.

The potential problems begin in Bayonne and run north through Hudson County through the Bergen County communities that hug the Palisades up to the George Washington Bridge, where the big sailing ships will turn around.

Bayonne has taken newspaper ads that say there are no places in the community from which to see the vessels, and that they do not want a million visitors and their cars inundating their streets.

Roadblocks Planned

Like other communities such as Hoboken and Edgewater, Bayonne is expected to place roadblocks across its approaches into the city.

However, while the three communities share the low-lying ground at river level, communities such as West New York, North Bergen, Cliffside Park, Weehauken and Guttenberg are perched atop the Palisades. And since the most spectacular viewing of the tall ships is from the top of the cliffs, these communities expect the brunt of the crowd.

State officials believe that municipal concern is perhaps being overstated, that much of it is designed to keep people away.

"Crowds create problems that cost money and these towns are concerned with their own state officials said.

Meanwhile, however, state and local police officials have been working around the clock

to prepare for the worst. Every policeman and firefighter will be on duty over the holiday weekend. Local auxiliaries, civil defense officials and Red Cross units are being mobilized and will be deployed throughout the communities.

Hospital staffs are preparing emergency rooms. The state is providing helicopters and emergency teams to get to victims in places ground vehicles cannot reach. The police have hand counters and will seal off streets and arteries when crowding threatens to get out of hand.

Travelers headed for the Palisades will be turned back along the New Jersey Turnpike and the Garden State Parkway so that huge traffic jams do not develop.

All along the riverfront, volunteers in private boats will be prepared to rescue people from drowning and keep others off unsafe places.

And along the cliffs and at fire and police training centers in the state, rescue teams are being taught mountain-climbing techniques.

The guardsmen will be deployed in armories and dispatched if there is an emergency that local and state police cannot handle.

"I don't want people who come to see a truly historic spectacle to see it through a line of soldiers," said Colonel Pagano. "We're not used to that kind of thing in this country and we won't need it on the Fourth, either."

A related article on Operation Sail appears on Page 50.



BLACK PRIEST BECOMES BISHOP: The Rev. Joseph A. Francis, the fourth black American to become a Roman Catholic bishop, during ordination at Sacred Heart Cathedral in Newark yesterday. Presiding at the ceremony were, from left: Thomas A. Boland, retired Archbishop of Newark; Peter B. Gerety, Archbishop of Newark, and Harold Perry, Auxiliary Bishop of New Orleans.



The New York Times/Edward Bremer imagination, rocky ledge of the Palisades in Weehawken resembles profile father. It is also a hazardous perch from which to view Operation Sail as a youngster who manages to slip through security lines.

Liberal Democrats Fail to Agree on Tax Proposals

By NARVAEZ

WEST NEW YORK, N.J., June 25—After 10 hours of discussion, the liberal Democrats in the New Jersey State Assembly failed to agree on tax proposals for passage in the Assembly.

Much of the discussion concerned the possible effects of a decision by Judge Lawrence A. Whipple of Federal District Court to convene the state's nine Federal judges to hear arguments on four court challenges to the State Supreme Court ruling that would close the school midyear Wednesday.

The latest suit was announced last night by United States Attorney Jonathan L. Goldstein.

The State Supreme Court ruled on May 13 that no public money could be expended for education after June 30 unless the Legislature fulfilled a pledge to finance fully the education act.

The members of the Democratic caucus argued for almost an hour on a proposed resolution that would have urged the Federal Court to act

before the June 30 deadline. But the proposal was dropped when they could not agree on the precise language.

At a news conference, Mr. LaFante said that the resolution was not necessary because the lawyer for the Assembly, as well as lawyers for the Senate and the Governor, had asked the court to speed up its deliberations.

He said that on Monday the caucuses of both houses of the Legislature would meet to see which of the proposals could be adopted simultaneously by both houses.

Assemblyman Ernest F. Schuck, Democrat of Burlington, said that some members of the caucus had argued that the courts might order the schools to remain open and thereby remove the pressure on the Legislature to come up with the money.

"I'm upset that the courts would be ordering the schools to remain open and thereby remove the pressure on the Legislature to come up with the money," Wagner, Democrat of New Monmouth, said.

Assemblyman Richard Van

mouth, said the plan that

"would seem to have the most sentiment" in the Democratic caucus was for the imposition of a 1.5 to 2.5 percent graduated income tax.

This proposal would raise about \$750 million, with \$275 million earmarked for education. The balance would lower property taxes and reimburse the state treasury for revenues that would be lost through repeal of the unearned-income tax and of certain business taxes.

The second proposal offered by the conference committee was a flat 2 percent income tax, which would raise about \$750 million but would not provide for the repeal of the sales tax on business machinery and equipment, as would the first proposal.

If these proposals failed to gain enough support in either house, the committee proposed a sales-tax increase of one cent to bring in about \$170 million.

It also called for the phasing in of financing of the education plan.

of basically sound neighborhoods."

The rebates, which will be in the form of cash payments to homeowners when the improvement has been completed and approved, will be available to owners of one, two- and three-family houses in the three areas. To be eligible, an applicant must have a net income no higher than \$20,000 a year, with higher limits based on family size.

Rebates will range as high as 25 percent of the maximum \$7,000 permitted cost, but an additional 4 percent can be paid if the work is done by a Newark-based contractor.

The additional rebate is designed as an incentive for hiring local and minority businessmen, Mr. Massaro said.

He said the program sought to strengthen Newark's middle-income areas "by attacking and reversing early indications of blight and deterioration in areas that are basically sound."

"We are trying to address the needs of the middle and working-class families in Newark," he said, "and to ameliorate the heavy burden of taxes."

Much of Newark's financial trouble, like that of other cities, arises from the flight of middle-income families to the suburbs to escape rising tax rates. The flight is usually followed by the neglect and abandonment of property, which leads to slums.

Mayor Gibson said that he and the members of the City Council, which voted the use of the Federal money, hoped that only the housing stock, but the program could be expanded to new areas in the future.

Newark Program to Aid House Repairs

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times

NEWARK, June 25—Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson announced today a program for the improvement of residential neighborhoods that will use \$350,000 of Federal money to generate an estimated \$1.5 million in the repair and rehabilitation of local housing.

The one-year program is designed to correct deterioration in Newark neighborhoods that officials feel can still be saved from further decay or abandonment. It will offer cash rebates of 20 to 30 percent on approved home-improvement expenditures of up to \$7,000 each.

From 200 to 300 homeowners are expected to be eligible for assistance in three middle-income and working-class areas of the city.

The areas take in 40-square-blocks of the Clinton Hill neighborhood of the South Ward, the Roseville community and the North and West Wards, and the East Ward's Ironbound section.

Officials said they believed that the project represented a "first" for housing programs in the United States. The Mayor added at a news conference: "We hope this program will



Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson

breathes new life into these neighborhoods and lead to a new recognition of the vitality and variety of our residential areas."

The program will be operated by the city's Housing Development and Rehabilitation Corporation. The first year's appropriation of \$350,000 will be drawn from the city's \$20 million Federal housing and community development grant for 1976-77.

Thomas R. Massaro, the president and executive director of the Newark agency, who will supervise the program in its early stages, said the overall objective was "to preserve and revitalize not only the housing stock, but the total living environment to new areas in the future."

er Notes

Helpful Pamphlets in Federal Index

By RUDY JOHNSON

A guide called "Information Available to the Charge," lists publications on as health, emigration, child support, home maintenance and other subjects.

Half of the pamphlets are in the special section on the elderly, pamphlets on gardening, pest control, travel guides.

Activities include more than 200 National Consumer Center, 81609.

Complaints residents that they will present their questions on as to members of the Board of Commissioners.

By the committee, Joel R. Jacobson, a "concurrent commission" is part of a make the staff regular visits to around the

County conference held at 10 o'clock on the Board of Freeholders on the County Building in

requiring a consumer to call the Consumer Affairs division at (201) 424-0101, extension 424.

Specific com-

plaints about a utility are asked to bring all pertinent documents, including bills and canceled checks.

Lawnmower Safety

Virginia Long, the State Director of Consumer Affairs, says that more than 50,000 adults and children are hurt each year using power lawnmowers.

She offers this advice: Rake away rocks, twigs and other obstacles before mowing; refrain from mowing a wet lawn to prevent slipping and coming in contact with the blade; turn off the mower and disconnect the spark plug wire when unclogging or adjusting the machine; keep young children from operating power mowers and away from the mowing area; wear sturdy shoes and close-fitting slacks; never go barefoot or wear sandals or sneakers while mowing, and mow across any slope with a hand mower, up and down slopes with a riding mower.

Cease and Desist

Cease-and-desist orders have been issued by the State Division of Consumer Affairs against Metro Motors Inc. and the United Fraternal Order of Peace Officers of Missouri.

An order was issued against Metro Motors, a New Jersey Corporation, and Anthony H. DeMaio, "jointly and individually," for misleading advertising, the consumer office said.

According to the order, "Metro Motors shall no longer advertise the availability of 'Fleet Prices' or 'Fleet Discounts' or any other special prices or discounts without specifically disclosing prior to a sale all conditions and limitations of that sale."

The United Fraternal Order of Peace Officers of Kansas City was told to stop solicitations for failure to register.



Representative Henry Helstoski, right, leaving Federal court in Trenton with Harold Fahringer, his lawyer.

Five Sue Drug Concern in Jersey On Age-Discrimination Charges

The Block Drug Company, a Jersey City concern that distributes dental products used primarily by middle-aged and elderly people, has been accused of having discriminated against its middle-aged, and elderly employees.

In a civil suit filed in Federal Court in Brooklyn, five former employees said that they had been dismissed only because of their ages, which ranged from 50 to 58. They said that their dismissals violated the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, which protects individuals between the ages of 40 and 69 against arbitrary discrimination.

A company spokesman denied the charge late yesterday. Richard Meissel, associate counsel of the company which distributes Polident and Pol-grip, said that it had not engaged in any age discrimination.

"As a matter of fact," he said,

"it has an affirmative-action program to which it has strictly adhered."

Each of the five plaintiffs is seeking \$500,000 in damages because of the loss of wages and other job benefits. The five also said that they had "suffered great mental anguish and pain from the humiliation and loss of self-respect."

A complaint by one of the defendants, Joseph Forman, 57 years old, of 9-21 Brighton First Street, Brooklyn, to Senator Clifford P. Case of New Jersey led to an investigation by the Labor Department. It found that "approximately 70 individuals in the protected age group have been illegally discharged."

LOTTERY NUMBER June 25, 1976 N.J. Pick-It—672

Trenton Topics

Helstoski Free on Bond After Plea of Not Guilty

By MARTIN WALDRON

Special to The New York Times

TRENTON, June 25—Representative Henry Helstoski pleaded not guilty today to charges that he took bribes from illegal aliens and then conspired with them to lie to a grand jury about it.

Judge George H. Barlow in Federal District Court here set Sept. 13 as the tentative trial date after turning down a request by Mr. Helstoski, an East Rutherford Democrat, that the trial be delayed until after the November election.

The Representative, who was indicted by a Federal grand jury a week before the Democratic primary June 8, said that the trial would fall in the middle of his campaign for re-election for a seventh term in his district.

Mr. Helstoski, whose nomination in the Ninth Congressional District is being challenged by Assemblyman Byron M. Beer of Englewood, was released on a \$10,000 personal appearance bond.

The 51-year-old Representative was accused of accepting more than \$8,000 to introduce private bills to allow aliens from Chile and Argentina to remain in the United States.

He is also accused of lying about the alleged bribes to a grand jury and of conspiring with three aides to cover up the alleged payments. The aides earlier pleaded not guilty.

Governor Byrne will be the host at a reception at Morven, the executive mansion, on Sunday for 400 to 500 New Jersey writers, and artists, sculptors, musicians and dancers.

The affair is being paid for by the State Council on the

New Jersey Briefs

Bus Line Told to Resume All Service

A Superior Court judge in Newark ordered the DeCamp Bus Lines to resume service on Monday on three routes that the company had suspended and that it was planning to discontinue. The judge, Irwin Kimmelman, issued the order after hearing argument from Benjamin Bendit, lawyer for the bus company, which carries 16,000 commuters daily on nine routes in northern New Jersey.

The judge said he would hold the company in contempt and impose a fine if it did not comply with his order Monday. DeCamp has been seeking to discontinue service on three of its routes—between Jersey City and Caldwell, Newark and Livingston and between Newark and Morris-town—because it said it has been losing \$500,000 a year in operating the routes.

18 Seized in Narcotics Raids

Narcotics investigators arrested 18 persons in Bergen County communities, and said they had cracked an interstate ring that had been distributing heroin and cocaine worth \$10 million a year. Lieut. Joseph Delaney of the county narcotics strike force said the arrests were made on the streets and in homes in Hackensack, Englewood and Englewood Cliffs about 2 A.M. He said raiders confiscated 32-ounces of heroin and cocaine worth \$100,000.

Camden Sheriff's Office Charged

A lengthy grand jury presentation, charging the Camden County Sheriff's Department with mismanagement and questionable hiring practices, has been made public. The jury also made a series of 24 recommendations for improving the operation of the sheriff's department and the Camden County government. The presentation was returned by the 23-member jury 10 days ago but was impounded by Superior Court Assignment Judge Charles A. Rizzi in accordance with court rules permitting criticized public officials to have first access to the findings.

Court Bars Some Welfare Cuts

Local public-assistance grants cannot be cut for recipients classed as employable, the State Supreme Court ruled. The unanimous decision will give an extra \$59 a month to about 8,000 of the 16,485 dependents on the state's welfare program.

Local public assistance is administered by municipal welfare officials for needy single people and married couples who are between the ages of 18 and 55 and have no minor children. These people are not eligible for the major federally aided welfare programs such as aid to families with dependent children, aid to the blind, disability assistance, old-age assistance or aid to families of the working poor.

Over-the-Counter Quotations

Quotations supplied through NASDAQ as of 4:00 P.M. Quotes do not include retail markup, markdown or commissions. Volume represents shares that changed ownership during the day. Figures include only transactions effected by NASDAQ market-makers but may include some duplication where market-makers traded with each other.

Table of Over-the-Counter Quotations listing various stocks with columns for Bid, Asked, and Change. Includes sections for 'Selling' and 'Buying'.

Table titled 'BANKS AND S&L' listing various financial institutions and their stock prices.

Table titled 'INS' listing various insurance companies and their stock prices.

AUTHORITY BONDS

United States Government and Agency Bonds

Table of Authority Bonds and United States Government and Agency Bonds, including columns for Bid, Asked, and Yield.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of Mutual Funds listing various fund names, their share prices, and performance metrics.

Table titled 'Supplementary O-T-C' listing additional over-the-counter securities.

Table titled 'Supplementary O-T-C' listing additional over-the-counter securities.

Table titled 'Supplementary O-T-C' listing additional over-the-counter securities.

Table titled 'Supplementary O-T-C' listing additional over-the-counter securities.

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\$10

ENERGY HELP STATES GAINS

ows Aid for Coastal if Projects Cause Inflation-Rise Impact

GE SEEMS CERTAIN

and Senate in Accord Democrats Accept by Administration

EDWARD COWAN

WASHINGTON, June 25 — ... of \$1.2 billion of grants for coastal rich population-growth caused by energy

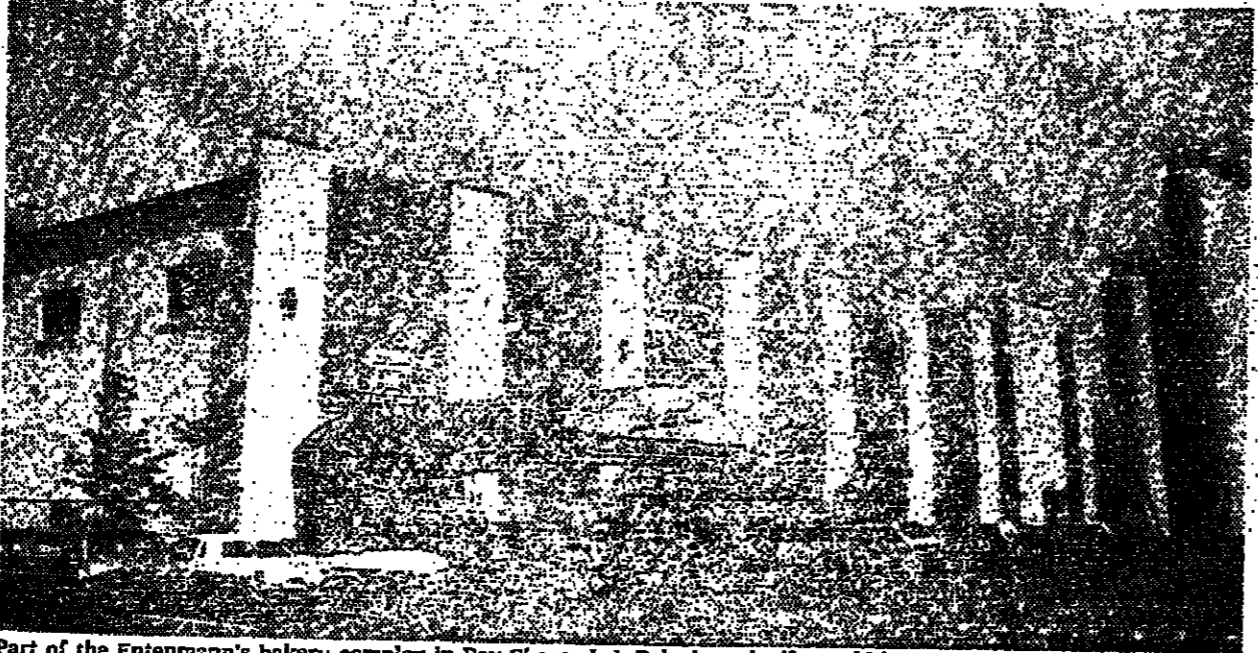
Jersey, whose shores Atlantic continental may be rich in oil gas, the bill could

Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina ... in the Senate who with Mr. Murphy at

On each of the previous occasions, however, profit taking on the available

On each of the previous occasions, however, profit taking on the available

Entenmann's Keeps Focus on Quality



Part of the Entenmann's bakery complex in Bay Shore, L. I. Baked goods, if unsold in stores, are sold at thrift outlets.

By H. J. MAIDENBERG ... BAY SHORE, L. I., June 25 — How can a family-owned company compete against industry giants, particularly when it makes a relatively high-priced quality product

Indeed, despite the recession—or because of it—Entenmann's doubled its earnings to \$1.30 a share last year on a sales rise to \$84 million from \$74 million

Charles Entenmann, president of the bakery, ... 125 products are baked. Family-run bakery prides itself on quality



Mr. Entenmann, president of the bakery, ... 125 products are baked. Family-run bakery prides itself on quality

BANK ACCOUNT LAW COMES UNDER FIRE

An Amendment to Rule On Abandoned Property Is Creating Confusion

By TERRY ROBARDS ... Widespread public confusion and controversy have erupted over an amendment in the Abandoned Property Law

Under the old law, a 10-year period of dormancy was required in an account before the state could seize it

As amended and initially interpreted by the office of Arthur Levitt, the State Comptroller, time certificates could have been deemed abandoned property as early as one day after they reached maturity

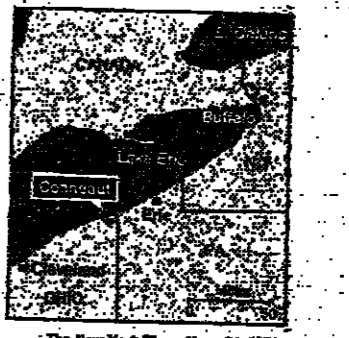
U.S. Steel Reported Planning Ohio Plant

Conneaut, in Erie, Pa., Area, Is Said to Be Choice for New \$3 Billion Unit

By GENE SMITH ... The United States Steel Corporation has apparently settled on Conneaut, Ohio, as the site for a \$3 billion steel plant

There has been widespread speculation as to where U.S. Steel would put its proposed "greenfield" plant

There was some hint that the proposed plant was nearing reality in the prospectus that accompanied Tuesday's successful \$400 million convertible debenture offering



The New York Times/June 26, 1976

Dow Average Slips 3.93, But Gains Exceed Losses

By DOUGLAS W. CRAY ... Stocks turned mixed yesterday with the market repeating a familiar pattern

On each of the previous occasions, however, profit taking on the available

Bankruptcy Threat ... PLANS SALE

By REGINALD STUART ... Despite his threat earlier this week, District of Columbia Insurance Superintendent Maximilian Wallach failed to take the founding Government Employees Insurance Company to bankruptcy court yesterday

Reports also persisted that trade sources at \$120 million, but fiber executives said yesterday it probably would not sell for more than \$60 million

Moscow Narodny Bank Stirs Singapore Trouble

By DAVID A. ANDELMAN ... SINGAPORE—The Moscow Narodny Bank, the state-owned Russian bank that does a big commercial business from its London base, is causing problems for the Soviet Union as a result of its operations in Singapore

At the same time it has managed to lose the image of fiscal probity and astute management that its parent institution, Moscow Narodny of London, has made for itself in Europe and that has enabled the Soviet Union to trade extensively in the European gold and money markets

Mazda Maker Foresees a \$10 Million Profit

By ... June 25—Toyo Kogyo today that, paced by exports, its consolidations, for fiscal 1976, October, would reach a sharp turnaround year's serious financial

Exports, which manufacture a mass production of rotary engines, which had reached a staggering 110 million units, but pollution significantly

Hydrogen Invention

A new system for producing hydrogen by incinerating waste has been patented by a Long Island man, Page 33

Continued on Page 33, Column 6

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Entenmann's Succeeds By Emphasizing Quality

Continued From Page 29

five vice president, respectively, while their mother, Martha, 69, is responsible for finance. Mrs. Entenmann's father founded the business at 504 Rogers Avenue in Brooklyn's Flatbush section in 1898.

"Controlling quality is not just a matter of eating a piece of cake or doughnut from time to time," said Robert Rosenthal, 27, the company's secretary-treasurer and legal aide.

"For example, we prepare our own ingredients. Anytime we buy, say, cinnamon, we buy the bark from abroad and process it ourselves. We even have a liquor license so we can process our own vanilla beans. The same holds for the chocolate we make directly from cocoa beans."

As Charles Entenmann nodded in agreement, Mr. Rosenthal, whose father joined the company as a bookkeeper and now directs labor-management relations, added:

"We could go into this twice business overnight because we have the equipment to process these raw materials. As for other commodities, we keep in daily contact with flour, vegetable oil, egg and many other suppliers. Most of our buying is well forward of needs. We don't buy liquid sweeteners; we make our own."

Supermarket Sales
Basically, Entenmann's markets its products in chain stores and supermarkets, most of which have their own lines of baked goods, through driver-salesmen.

These 510 salesmen receive commissions on the sales plus a salary and, like the remaining 900 employees, are union members.

The driver-salesmen remove older goods from Entenmann's displays and restock with fresh goods. The older items are then sold through the company's thrift shops, which are near bakeries in the metropolitan New York area and also, since last November, in Miami.

Another reason for the company's success, Charles Entenmann explained, is that "we don't sell to restaurants, coffee shops and other institutions because we don't have the goods they want and they're too expensive to service."

"We depend entirely on the product. We have never advertised in the media. Either people like our goods or they don't."

Apparently enough people thought Entenmann's baked goods were worth the extra few cents to increase their

purchases sharply during the recession. Mr. Entenmann and Mr. Rosenthal offered some thoughts on this phenomenon.

"When people are worried or unhappy, they tend to sweeten their life with good piece of cake," Mr. Entenmann said. "It perks up a 60-second meal. Whatever the case, there was no recession here."

Mr. Rosenthal commented: "The recession may have helped us because many people gave up on frozen cakes because of cost. We don't make frozen goods. One item we would love to make is croissants, but we can't."

"We can't make croissants because it is a one-day item," Mr. Entenmann interjected. "Either you eat them within one day or they become terrible. If we sold croissants, we would have to service every outlet every day instead of every other day or so."

What executives of the company prefer to talk about is its new Miami operation, which began last November and showed a profit by January. "And 70 percent of the trade there isn't from New York," Mr. Entenmann said. "They're natives."

Tax Advantages
Asked to explain his family's reasons for going public, Mr. Entenmann cited tax advantages.

"We also wanted to set up trusts for our children, and we wanted to provide stock options for such valued staff members as Mr. Rosenthal here," he said.

The family has retained 80 percent of the outstanding stock, which could be used for possible future acquisitions, he noted.

Earlier, Howard L. Clark Jr., senior vice president of Blyth Eastman Dillon, said in New York that the stock was priced at \$18.50 a share to reflect a price-earnings ratio of 12 or 13 to 1.

"Although it's a new name," Mr. Clark added, "it's been trading 15,000 to 20,000 shares a day in the over-the-counter market, not far from its offering price, and is one of the top 50 stocks there in volume. The stock closed today at 17 1/2."

At Entenmann's headquarters in this village on Long Island's south shore, Mr. Rosenthal said the cost of the offering worked out to \$1.40 a share, or a total of \$1.4 million. He said:

"We spent a year reorganizing the company, examining every facet of the operation and traveling around the country to meet with prospective underwriters. If nothing else we learned about the company's potential."

"Before then my training involved learning all there is to know about preparing every one of the 125 items we bake from scratch and keeping abreast of developments in the commodity markets."

Looking ahead, Mr. Entenmann said the success of the Miami operation had encouraged the company to look further at new market areas.

"We won't ever neglect New York, New Jersey, Connecticut or eastern Pennsylvania, but we're told the potential looks very well in Atlanta, Houston and other cities," he said.

At the moment, however, the Entenmanns and their top officers have weightier matters to ponder—whether to plunge into the cookie and cupcake markets.

But there is no question about Entenmann's traditional best seller—crumb coffee cake. The next leading items are butter pound cake and the Danish nut-topped coffee ring.

Market Place

Threat Seen in Banks' Stock Trading

By ROBERT WEITZ

In 1975, the trust department of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company bought 31 percent of all shares of Inco Ltd. sold in that year.

Morgan, whose trust department's pool of common stocks constitutes by far the largest such holding in the nation, also accounted for net purchases of Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation stock amounting to 33.5 percent of the year's selling in the stocks.

The bank's 1975 purchases of Crown Zellerbach Corporation shares constituted 28.5 percent of sales of that stock, and its purchases of shares of another major bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, amounted to 24 percent of sales of that stock in 1975.

These statistics are from a recent analysis by Roy S. Schotland, professor of law at Georgetown University, who believes that Morgan and other major banks are the dominant factor in the stock market. He asserted that there were six stocks in which Morgan's buying alone—or Morgan's selling alone—accounted for over 25 percent of total trading. In 26 stocks, Morgan's trading accounted for over 10 percent of the total and in 54 stocks, Morgan did at least 5 percent of the trading.

Professor Schotland's analysis notes that while Morgan spreads trading as much as possible, its activities constitute a formidable factor in the trading of such important stocks as I.B.M., Eastman Kodak Company and Xerox Corporation.

Morgan sold I.B.M. on all but 12 trading days in 1975, Professor Schotland said, and sold Eastman Kodak on all but 17 and Xerox on all but 18 Schlumberger Ltd. was sold on all but 13 days.

Professor Schotland implies no impropriety to Morgan's activities and asserts that its professionalism and integrity are unsurpassed. He argues rather that Morgan and six other banks—five of them based in New York City—constitute a threat to the stock market by virtue of the massive size of their holdings.

In addition to Morgan, the banks, in order of size, are the Citicorp, Bankers Trust Company, Chase Manhattan Bank, Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, United States Trust Company and Manufacturers Hanover. They managed an "immense" \$86 billion in 1974, the latest year for which figures are available. That is "just over

25 percent" of the trust assets managed by all 3,989 trust departments in the nation, Professor Schotland added.

In 1974, Morgan managed \$15.4 billion in stocks. Assets under bank trust department management far exceed assets of all other institutional investors. The 3,989 trust departments managed \$171 billion in 1974. By comparison, the second-largest factor—the investment companies—manage only \$34 billion. Life insurance companies, third-ranked, managed \$22 billion, and foundations were next with \$18 billion.

Professor Schotland believes "domination" by Morgan and the other leading banks threatens the soundness of stock market pricing, the safety of investors' portfolios—especially pension fund portfolios, "in which public interest is acute"—the independent judgment of operating corporations' managements and public confidence.

He believes the threat is increasing in that the biggest factor in the growth of the stock market is new dollars from pension fund accounts, which are largely managed by the largest trust departments.

Professor Schotland notes that the "surest solution" to the problem would be to limit holdings of any one trust department to 5 percent of the outstanding shares of any single large corporation.

He said this would lead to funds diversification by the trust departments and would benefit corporations whose shares are now neglected. He thinks there would also be a "gradual spread" of trust assets to a greater number of banks and other investment managers. He wrote: "It is bound to occur as new accounts will avoid the handful of gargantuan trust departments already at their holding limits in, say, I.B.M., and similar institutional favorites."

Professor Schotland notes that Senator Lloyd M. Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, and others have proposed similar holding limits. Mutual funds and insurance company holdings are already subject to limits and some major banks have "voluntarily" limited themselves, he adds.

Officials of Morgan Guaranty were informed of the contents of Professor Schotland's study. They declined immediate comment.

Maker of Mazda Cars Foresees \$10 Million Profit in Fiscal '76

Continued From Page 29

A group of leading businessmen in the city inaugurated an organization aimed at convincing people to buy the Mazda car help to increase sale of the cars in the automaker's surrounding regions.

The company reassigned up to 5,000 employees from the production lines, including those in managerial posts, to affiliated sales companies. These makeshift salesmen were ordered to sell three cars each a month. They actually sold an average of 2.5 cars monthly.

Another major factor that tributed to the company's upturn was its success in cutting down production costs. The company said that, during the last six months of this fiscal year, costs were cut by \$23 million by adopting, for example, common parts for all models.

The company also said it has improved the fuel economy of both the rotary and conventional engines it produced.

ALBANY, June 25 (UPI)—Governor Carey proposed legislation today that would give certain brokerage houses a \$42 million annual tax break to help defray segments from fleeing New York.

Although Mr. Carey's proposal, which was expected, came as the Legislature was only a few days away from adjournment, the measure was expected to have a good chance of passage.

The bill would give about 7,000 brokers known as "market makers" credits on state and city business income taxes to counter the effects of a stock transfer tax enacted last year.

Governor Carey said the measure would not cost the city or state any revenue in their current fiscal years, but would in future years.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED BANK MERGER
Notice is hereby given that The New York Bank for Savings and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Washington, D.C. 20259, for its written consent to merge with Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association, Rochester (Town of Irondequoit), New York.

The notice is published pursuant to Section 1903 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

THE NEW YORK BANK FOR SAVINGS
1233 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10020

CITIZENS FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
2705 East Ridge Road
Rochester (Town of Irondequoit), New York

Stock Market Indicators

(The tables for the most active trading, percentage changes, dollar leaders and the market diary pertain to the consolidated tape for all activity traded on the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange. The market averages, however, are based on the 4 P.M. New York time.)

N.Y.S.E. Index				S&P Averages				Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues							
Index	High	Low	Chg.	High	Low	Chg.	High	Low	Chg.	High	Low	Chg.	High	Low	Chg.
Industrial	212.15	211.85	+0.30	100.00	99.80	+0.20	100.00	99.80	+0.20	100.00	99.80	+0.20	100.00	99.80	+0.20
Transport	212.15	211.85	+0.30	100.00	99.80	+0.20	100.00	99.80	+0.20	100.00	99.80	+0.20	100.00	99.80	+0.20
Utilities	212.15	211.85	+0.30	100.00	99.80	+0.20	100.00	99.80	+0.20	100.00	99.80	+0.20	100.00	99.80	+0.20
Finance	212.15	211.85	+0.30	100.00	99.80	+0.20	100.00	99.80	+0.20	100.00	99.80	+0.20	100.00	99.80	+0.20

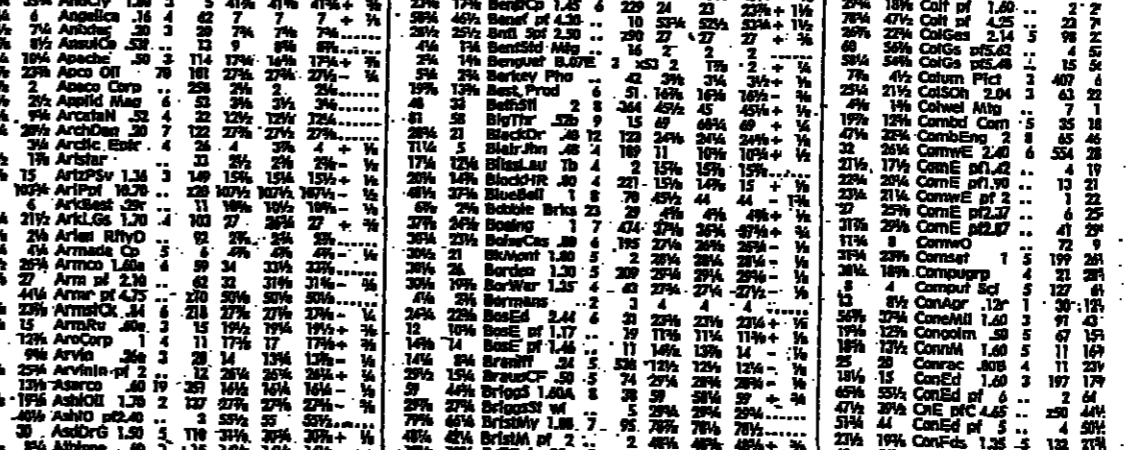
Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2

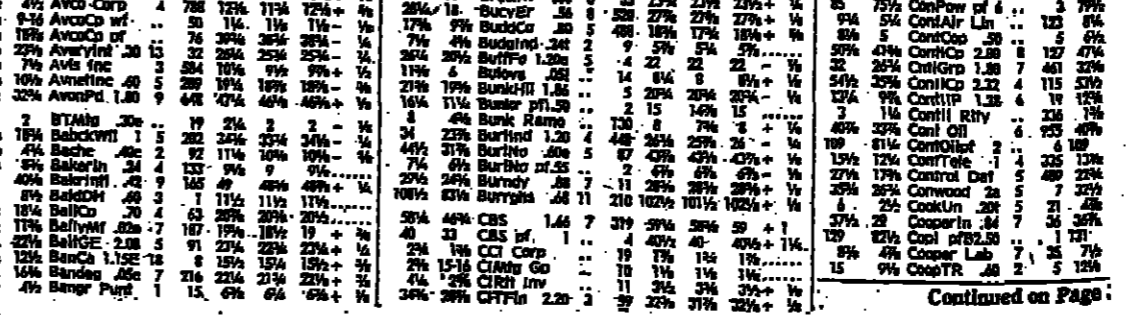
Market Diary

Advances	Declines	Unchanged	Total Issues
238	125	125	488
238	125	125	488

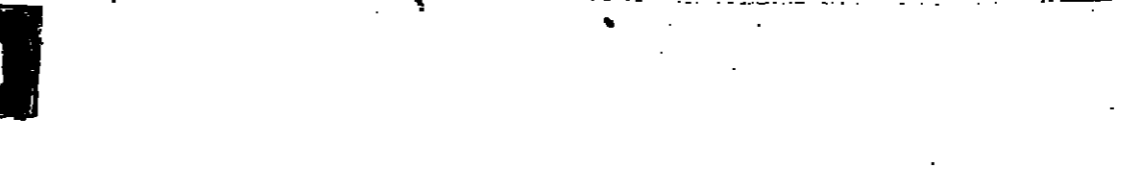
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE COMPOSITE INDEX



NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE VOLUME



12-MONTH TREND WEEKLY CLOSE



Sindona Is Sentenced To Prison in Italy

MILAN, Italy, June 25 (Reuters)—The Sicilian born financier, Michele Sindona, last reported to be living in the United States, was sentenced in absentia today to three and a half years in prison on charges relating to the collapse of his Banca Privata Italiana.

Magistrate Raffaele Palma ruled that Mr. Sindona was guilty of 25 breaches of banking law. He was accused of paying out some \$1,646 million of bank funds to his own companies.

Italian authorities applied to the United States for the extradition of Mr. Sindona two and a half years ago, but so far have not been successful.

The banker's lawyers announced after today's sentence that they were lodging an immediate appeal.

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Whitehall is a member of The Vanguard Group of Investment Companies

مكتبة الصلح

dated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

Moscow's Narodny Bank Causes Trouble in Singapore

Table with columns: 1976 Stocks and Div. Sales, High Low Last, P/E, High Low Last, Net Chg. Includes various stock tickers and their performance data.

Continued From Page 29

city-state that boasts more than 150 financial institutions. Within two years of its chartering in 1971 as a "restricted bank" that restricts it only from accepting deposits of less than \$100,000, Moscow Narodny has grown to one of the largest banks in Singapore with nearly \$600 million in loans.

Most of this capital was funds channeled from Moscow Narodny in London (it is still officially listed as a British bank by the Monetary Authority of Singapore) and a year later it also had more net loans and advances outstanding than any other Singapore bank, though Citibank, which opened here in 1902, was a close second.

By this time, however, Moscow Narodny was already in trouble both in its Singapore home and in Malaysia and Hong Kong as well. Shortly after it opened its doors here, Moscow Narodny's new Russian managers went to Singapore's second largest onshore bank, the United Overseas Bank, and hired away its assistant general manager, Mr. Teo, who had previously worked for the Bank of America, and gave him to all outward appearances a virtually unfettered hand in all of its lending operations.

Learning to Farmer Accounts Using its initial capital structure of three million Singapore dollars (\$1.2 million in United States currency), Mr. Teo began making a number of loans to his former accounts from United Overseas Bank and a broad range of new enterprises as well as a highly speculative arena of property holdings and commodities in Malaysia, Hong Kong and Indonesia.

It was his Indonesian ventures that first ran into serious trouble. In 1973 an Indonesian newspaper, apparently with the prompting of the Government in Jakarta, accused Moscow Narodny of heavy-handed interference in the Indonesian economy by providing loans to Indonesian businessmen who used the money to corner the nation's sugar market.

The bank denied the charge but it proved to be only the first of many accusations. The most spectacular of these was the bank's heavy involvement in the financial troubles of the Mosbert group whose head, Amos Dawe, had now disappeared leaving behind him a string of failing corporations, landholdings and banks.

But what particularly disturbed the Monetary Authority of Singapore, which is reportedly in the midst of a major investigation of the bank's entire accounting procedures, as well as financial and Government officials in Hong Kong and Kuala Lumpur, was the way in which the bank's funds were channeled through an intricate set of subsidiaries to a number of countries—particularly Hong Kong and Malaysia.

Malaysia, it seems, does not allow foreign state-owned banks to operate there, and Hong Kong, with its sensitive proximity to China, was nervous as well (Moscow Narodny unlike the Bank of China, the Chinese central bank, has never been allowed to operate in Hong Kong either).

In particular, Malaysia was concerned that in the Mosbert collapse, Moscow Narodny, which had some \$50 million in loans outstanding to the \$500 million conglomerate, would acquire substantial property in Malaysia. (These assets have not yet been acquired since the case is still being litigated.) And in Hong Kong, disclo-

sure of Moscow Narodny's role in Mosbert, printed in two local financial publications, with an accusation that it was part of a Soviet plot to infiltrate the colony. It was picked up and headlined in Ta Kung Pao, the Hong Kong Chinese Communist newspaper.

By this time, most serious bankers in Asia had completely written off Moscow Narodny as a sound financial institution. Interbank loan rates in Singapore quoted to Moscow Narodny were reportedly consistently higher than those quoted to any other offshore or restricted bank.

And there was a growing suspicion that Peking diatribes against Moscow Narodny had a grain of truth. "The People's Daily of Peking said recently in a lead article transmitted by the New China News Agency, had aroused 'deep concern and resentment' in Southeast Asia. 'In recent years,' the paper continued, 'the Soviet revisionists have stepped up their economic expansion to Southeast Asia by all possible means.' Many bankers and diplomats here are beginning to take such charges seriously. One American banker said last week that in addition to heavy investments in property, the bank had also begun to lend funds to a number of Singapore shippers that could be used for the servicing of the large numbers of Soviet merchant ships that call here. 'And who knows,' the banker added, 'in the future perhaps it could be warships as well.'

Could one or all of these timely Reports help you make a profit? Make your own choice. You get facts, figures, analysis, appraisal of risk, and clear advice on which stocks United recommends to buy, hold, or sell now in these new, updated Research Reports.

65 Utility Stocks, 25 Active Stocks, 28 Split Candidates, 7 Low-Priced Stocks. This report picks out 7 "low-priced" stocks we believe have a good chance to rack up sizeable percentage gains in a rising market.

Retirement Portfolios, 101 Mutual Funds. This report provides you with portfolios for Retirement Now or Later. In each case we have carefully picked a stock portfolio of eight issues, one we believe will give you an opportunity for higher income, and one we rate favorably for long-term capital growth.

Why HOLT Recommends Selected... Deep Discount Convertible Bonds Currently Yielding Up to 13%. Back in the late 1960's—when convertible bonds were being widely trumpeted as the ideal "can't miss" investment vehicle—The Holt Investment Advisory emphatically stated that investors should stay away from most of these issues.

BANK ACCOUNT LAW COMES UNDER FIRE

Continued From Page 29 all banking institutions in New York, advising them of the revised interpretation of the amended law. The state's position is that legislative action is not required to change its interpretation.

Despite the state's action on this complaint, however, the amended Abandoned Property Law remains controversial. Banks report receiving numerous inquiries and protests from their depositors who expect to be able to locate many of the holders of dormant accounts in the relatively short time available.

On Aug. 1 the banks must provide a report to the state of all accounts dormant for five or more years as of June 30. The funds must be turned over to the state on Nov. 1 if the depositors are not located before that date.

Under the old law, involving the 10-year dormancy period, banks normally would begin making efforts to locate the holders of dormant accounts after five years, providing plenty of time for their search. Now the banks must accomplish the same task within a matter of months.

Problem Compounded The problem is compounded by the fact that many eyes of depositors—many retired people who may have changed their place of residence or who may live in another state, such as Florida, for a major part of the year.

T.J. Holt & Company, Inc. 277 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. Please send me your Special Study "Deep Discount Convertibles" including your selection of 10 attractive issues in this group as a bonus with my 2-month Introductory Subscription to The Holt Investment Advisory. My \$10 is enclosed.

Business Briefs

Dollar Up in Europe; Pound Is Stable

BRUSSELS, June 25 (UPI)—The dollar recouped mid-week losses on most European money markets today, while the pound remained stable. In London the pound closed for the fourth consecutive day at \$1.7725, and made slight gains against the Swiss franc and the German mark. Dealers said the pound dropped slightly in early trading but they attributed the easing to the dollar's advance against most major currencies.

In Frankfurt the dollar rose from 2.5705 marks to 2.5765, in Zurich from 2.4713 francs to 2.4735, in Paris from 4.7340 francs to 4.7470, in Brussels from 40.00 francs to 40.025 and in Amsterdam from 2.7325 guilders to 2.74. Milan was the only major market where the dollar declined—from 845 lire to 844. The price of gold rose from \$124.55 to \$124.95 in Zurich and from \$124.625 to \$124.875 in London.

Money Market Fund Assets Off

Total assets of money market funds declined by 2.8 percent in May to \$3.49 billion from \$3.59 billion in April, the Investment Company Institute reported yesterday. Assets of these funds a year ago in May totaled \$2.81 billion.

Money market funds are mutual funds set up to invest in debt obligations such as commercial paper, certificates of deposit, letters of credit, bankers acceptances and United States Government securities. The average maturity of money market fund portfolios dropped to 85 days in May from 92 days in April, and the number of accounts decreased to 197,442 from 200,152.

Option 'Wash' Sales Are Studied

CHICAGO, June 25 (UPI)—The Chicago Board Options Exchange said today that it was investigating alleged rules violations by some of its members. The investigation involves traders accused of making "wash" sales of options. A "wash" sale is one in which at least two parties execute a trade, then reverse the transaction a short time later at the same price.

"We looked into at least 50,000 last-sale transactions in our own ongoing investigation," an exchange spokesman said. "The result was that there were 10 market makers involved in five situations. The exchange said the questionable transactions came during a period when the question of listing closing prices changed. The exchange practice for more than one year has been to base its closing prices for marginal purposes on the asked price of the closing bid, but its computer service changed the system and listed the last transaction as the closing price."

FMC Planning Sale of Division To Avtex Fibers, a New Entity

Continued From Page 29

common stock for each share of Christiansa. On Dec. 31 Christiansa's interest in Du Pont was valued at \$1.69 billion. The St. Louis decision resulted from a suit filed by four Du Pont shareholders. They charged that the proposed merger would let directors of Du Pont market a block of Christiansa shares that otherwise would not be marketable.

Mr. Mallot also said FMC had reached a preliminary understanding to sell most of its assets of its pump business in Houston, to Indian Head Inc. The sum was not disclosed.

Mr. Mallot also said FMC had reached a preliminary understanding to sell most of its assets of its pump business in Houston, to Indian Head Inc. The sum was not disclosed.

Under terms of the merger plan, Du Pont was scheduled to exchange 1.123 shares of its

Corporation Affairs

U.S. Picks Illinois Coal And Conoco in Gas Plan

The Federal Energy Research and Development Administration has selected the Conoco Coal Development Company of Stamford, Conn., and the Illinois Coal Gasification Group of Chicago to negotiate contracts for the design of an advanced demonstration plant to convert coal to pipeline-quality gas.

Each concern's design is expected to cost about \$20 million and take 20 months to complete. The energy agency said it would fund the design work but that subsequent construction and initial operating costs would be shared equally by it and the contractor. The proposed plant is expected to cost \$200 million to \$400 million.

The agency noted that the design contracts would begin the first phase of a projected eight-year design, construction and operation program for coal gasification. The Conoco Coal Company, which has proposed a plant near eastern Ohio, consists of the Continental Oil Company, the Consolidated Gas Supply Corporation, the El Paso Natural Gas Company, the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corporation and the Parhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company.

The Illinois group, which has proposed building its plant in Perry County, Ill., consists of the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, the Northern Illinois Gas Company, the Central Illinois Public Service Company, the Central Illinois Light Gas Company and the North Shore Gas Company.

The suits allege that between 1965 and 1974 G. E. misrepresented its plan for nuclear reprocessing and that it concealed the problems that developed at the facility until mid-1974. Because of the cancellation of the reprocessing contracts, the utilities said they would be forced to make new contracts with other parties at higher costs. The suits were filed in the Superior Court for the County of Hartford.

G. E. said in a statement yesterday that its action was based on termination of its Atomic Energy Commission license for the Morris plant and therefore fully justified.

Cyanamid Forms Joint Venture

The American Cyanamid Company and Rohm G.m.B.H., a big German diversified chemical company, announced here yesterday formation of Cy/Ro Industries, a joint venture in the United States acrylic plastic sheet market.

Officials of the two companies said at a news conference in the Plaza Hotel that they were ready to take orders immediately for the new products they were offering.

The new company will manufacture and market a line of new products aimed at the \$200-million-a-year acrylic plastic sheet market in this country. Frank W. Miner, who has been vice president of Cyanamid's industrial chemicals and plastics division, was named president of the new company. Axel Rohm, grandson of the founder of Rohm and vice president of law and personnel for the German company, was named vice president of Cy/Ro.

Mr. Miner would have his headquarters at Wayne, N.J., with Cyanamid, and will manufacture cast acrylic sheet at Sanford, Me., and Methyl methacrylate at Fort Lee, La., as well as make use of Cyanamid's existing organization.

Arizona Utility Sets Plant Deal

The Arizona Public Service Company in Phoenix said today that it had completed a \$55 million sale and lease-back of a new combined cycle generating plant with several financial institutions.

The utility company said the sale-leaseback arrangement was expected to save its customers about \$37 million in interest costs over the 25-year lease period. The three-unit 225,000-kilowatt plant in West Phoenix, Arizona, was placed in service Thursday.

G.E. Gets Contract

The General Electric Company has been awarded a \$17.3-million contract by the Tennessee Valley Authority for two 1.3-million-kilowatt steam turbogenerators. The equipment is for use in T.V.A.'s proposed Yellow Creek nuclear plant in northeastern Mississippi. Site preparation is tentatively scheduled to begin in mid-1977. Commercial operation of the plant is to start in 1985 or 1986.

Marathon Interest

Marathon Petroleum Paragary Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Marathon Oil Company, has acquired a 50 percent interest in a petroleum concession in northwestern Paraguay held by Texaco Paraguay Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Texaco Inc. The concession covers about 7.7 million acres. Marathon is scheduled to drill three exploratory wells.

McDonnell Gets Order

The Air Force has ordered 108 F-15 fighter planes from the McDonnell Douglas Corporation under a \$510 million modification of an existing contract. The Northrop

Foreign Exchange

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and other financial data.

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E.

Large table of stock market data including stock symbols, prices, and trading volumes.

Companies Report Profits

Table of company financial reports for the period ended May 31, 1976, including revenue, net income, and earnings per share.

MANAGE YOUR OWN PORTFOLIO?

Advertisement for Potomac Research Inc. offering investment services and portfolio management.

Mc

Table of stock market data under the 'Mc' section.

GC

Table of stock market data under the 'GC' section.

Dual Purp

Table of stock market data under the 'Dual Purp' section.

مكتبات الاصل

York Stock Exchange Bond Trading

Table of bond trading data including columns for U.S. Gov. Bonds, Other Dom. Bonds, Foreign Bonds, Total All Bonds, and various bond issues with their respective prices and yields.

System to Produce Hydrogen From Waste Invented

By STACY V. JONES
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 25—
A new energy system for the production of hydrogen by the incineration of waste has been invented by Gerald J. Harvey, president of New York Testing Laboratories, Inc., of Westbury, L. I. Mr. Harvey was granted Patent 3,965,362 this week, assigning it to his company, since 1919 has been engaged in such activities as pollution analysis and testing services for industrial concerns. A subsidiary manufactures test equipment. The inventor expects to have an experimental model of the hydrogen producer in operation at the plant by the end of this year, and he is offering licenses under the patent to municipalities, utilities and other organizations. The technology of the system, as Mr. Harvey summarizes it, uses heat from incinerated refuse to generate electricity, which in turn produces hydrogen and oxygen through electrolysis of water. Oxygen and part of the hydrogen are recycled to supercharge the incineration, achieving complete refuse combustion without air pollution. Besides disposing of waste, with a profit from recovered materials, the method can produce hydrogen for gas utilities or industrial use. Even autos, Mr. Harvey says, could use hydrogen fuel or a clean liquid derived from it, such as alcohol. In general, the inventor's purpose is to produce storable energy in the form of hydrogen or chemicals obtained from it. Sooner or later, he believes, the world will have to go on a hydrogen economy. Memory Aid
A method of improving the learning capacity and memory of warm-blooded animals, including humans, has been patented by Paul Gordon for the Strategic Medical Research Corporation, Chicago. According to Patent 3,965,262, granted him this week, certain monosaccharides or derivatives are administered either orally or by injection. Warm-blooded animals so treated are said to be capable of learning tasks and memorizing information at markedly increased rates. The compounds given to aged rats are reported to help them learn or remember at levels that are normal to young adult animals. Research is to be conducted with human subjects. Dr. Gordon is inventor of a number of new antiviral drugs, including Isoprinosine. He is consulting director of research for the Strategic Medical Research Corporation.

produce hydrogen for gas utilities or industrial use. Even autos, Mr. Harvey says, could use hydrogen fuel or a clean liquid derived from it, such as alcohol. In general, the inventor's purpose is to produce storable energy in the form of hydrogen or chemicals obtained from it. Sooner or later, he believes, the world will have to go on a hydrogen economy. Memory Aid
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tion and is also adjunct professor of microbiology at the Loyola University School of Medicine, Maywood, Ill. Perimeter Detector
Two physicists at the Naval Surface Weapons Center near Silver Spring, Md., were awarded a patent this week for a lower power infrared laser intrusion detection system. It is suitable for outdoor use and is relatively immune to trouble from fog or rain. The invention is unique in that it includes a quantum amplifier that increases the immunity of the system to changes in the environment. Such an amplifier raises the power of infrared laser radiation (invisible to the eye). The inventors may license the technology to produce commercial systems or warehouses, storage areas and other large installations. Coin Expander
An Oklahoma has devised a method of expanding the diameters of coins for decorative purposes, retaining the impressions and embossings for display in medallions or jewelry. George Boultinghouse of Bartlesville was granted Patent 3,964,284 for the method this week. A coin to be expanded is placed between two sheets of a softer carrier metal. Pressure is applied, and both the coin and the carrier metal expand in diameter. The embossings on the faces of the coin also stretch outward. The pressure is stopped when the carrier starts to flow outward independently of the coin. The enlarged coin is removed from the initial carriers and the operation is performed again with two fresh layers of carrier material. The operation is repeated as many times as necessary to produce the medallion in the desired size. To expand a United States half dollar to the diameter of a silver dollar, five expansion steps are usually required. The carrier metal may be soft aluminum. To increase the size of a penny to that of a nickel, only two expansions are usually needed. To get a copy of a patent send the number and 50 cents to the Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D.C. 20230. Design patents are 20 cents each.

STATUS OF GEICO STAYS UNCHANGED
Continued From Page 29
Such secondary areas as high technology and lower priced issues, in Mr. Kinsey's view, institutional accounts are rather well filled up at this point. Institutional activity tapered off somewhat yesterday with the trading of 140 blocks of 10,000 or more shares each, compared with 196 blocks traded on Thursday. Among the lower priced issues getting attention was the Lockheed Company, a diversified manufacturing company. It was up 1/2 at 32 1/2 after reporting sharply improved May-quarter earnings and resuming dividends with a 15 cent payment. Avco was up 1/2 at 12 1/2 after it resumed a dividend payment on its preferred stock. Another dividend-assisted gainer was Keystone Consolidated, which was ahead by 1/4 at 2 1/4. The company on Thursday said it had voted a 25 cent year-end extra dividend. Oil issues were mixed, but a strong gain was registered by Getty, it advanced 6/8 to 18 3/4, a new 1976 high amid some speculation that the stock might be split. Atlantic Richfield was ahead by 1/4 at 21 1/4. The day's third most active stock was undervalued, as it elsewhere in the shipping group. Sea Container was up 2 1/2 at 32 1/2 and Moore McCormack Resources added 1/2 at 52 1/2. Allis-Chalmers was the sixth most active issue, adding 3/4 to 24. The company said it expected further improvement in 1976 and beyond. On the other hand, A.B. Dick, after announcing it expected to report lower earnings this year, was down a point at 8. The failure of the industry to rally behind Mr. Wallace's proposal for reinsurance of part of Geico's book of business, has prompted many in the industry to conclude that the company has a slim chance, at most, for surviving bankruptcy in the near future.

Highs and Dows Friday, June 25, 1976

Table of market highs and lows for various stocks including AMEX, Dow Jones, and other indices.

Dow Jones Average Slips 3.93, But Advances Exceed Declines

Continued From Page 29
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AMEX VALUE INDEX ADVANCES BY 0.18

Prices on the American Stock Exchange and in the over-the-counter market continued to move ahead yesterday in somewhat more active trading. The Amex market value index closed at 105.05, up 0.18, while the NASDAQ industrial index rose to 95.84, up 0.31. On the Amex, where volume rose to 2.3 million shares from 1.0 million the previous day, the most active list was Data Products. It gained 1/4 of a point to close at 11 1/4, in trading volume of 92,200 shares. The second most active was Westates Petroleum, which rose 1/4 to close at 9 1/4 on 90,000 shares. In over-the-counter market Penn Offshore Gas led the most active list as it has so often in recent weeks. It was bid at 15 1/4, up 1/4 of a point on 130,000 shares volume. The BankAmerica Corporation was the second on the list, priced at 56 bid, up 3/8. Volume on the Chicago Board Options Exchange totaled 85,432 contracts, down from 98,550 the previous day. On the Amex option trading amounted to 31,539, down from 34,066.

WORLD GRAIN STOCK OFF FROM ESTIMATE

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Drought in Western Europe and a smaller crop than hoped for in the Soviet Union will mean a smaller world grain reserve a year from now than had been expected two months ago, the Agriculture Department said today. Even so, prospective large crops in the United States and other countries are expected to expand world stocks of wheat and feed grains sharply from current levels by the time next harvests are ready next year, the report said. A related report said American farmers could expect uncertain crop prices until more is known about their 1976 harvests. The department has projected a bumper wheat crop, which is now being harvested, and a record corn harvest next fall. The department, however, will not issue its first official crop estimates until July 12. In its world grain analysis, the department's Foreign Agricultural Service said that if this year's harvests materialize as indicated, the mid-1977 world stockpile would be 30 million metric tons or nearly 20 percent from the 198.7 million metric tons in 1976. A related report said American farmers could expect uncertain crop prices until more is known about their 1976 harvests. The department has projected a bumper wheat crop, which is now being harvested, and a record corn harvest next fall. The department, however, will not issue its first official crop estimates until July 12.

American Exchange Bond Trading

Table of American Exchange Bond Trading data including columns for various bond issues and their prices.

Dividends

Table of Dividends data including columns for company names, dividend amounts, and dates.

Business Records

Table of Business Records data including columns for company names and their respective records.

Foreign Stock Index

Table of Foreign Stock Index data including columns for various foreign stock indices and their values.

Advertisement for Value Line Investment Survey. Text includes: 'Receive 12 weeks of Value Line for \$29', 'if no member of your household has had a subscription to Value Line in the past two years.', 'You will also get this 1800-page Investors Reference Service (ILLUSTRATED) at no extra cost under this special introductory trial offer.' Includes a coupon for requesting the survey.

American Stock Exchange Transactions: Consolidated Summary of Yesterday's Trading

1976 Stocks and Div. Sales				1976 Stocks and Div. Sales				1976 Stocks and Div. Sales				1976 Stocks and Div. Sales			
High	Low	P/E	100's High Low Last	High	Low	P/E	100's High Low Last	High	Low	P/E	100's High Low Last	High	Low	P/E	100's High Low Last
17 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	100 1/2
17 1/4	17 1/8	15 1/4	100 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/8	15 1/4	100 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/8	15 1/4	100 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/8	15 1/4	100 1/4
17 1/8	17 1/2	15 1/8	100 1/8	17 1/8	17 1/2	15 1/8	100 1/8	17 1/8	17 1/2	15 1/8	100 1/8	17 1/8	17 1/2	15 1/8	100 1/8
17 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	100 1/2

Results of Trading in Stock Options

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1976

American Stock Exchange					Chicago Board				
Option & Price	Vol.	Last	Open	N.Y. Close	Option & Price	Vol.	Last	Open	N.Y. Close
IBM	100	120	118	120	IBM	100	120	118	120
IBM	100	120	118	120	IBM	100	120	118	120
IBM	100	120	118	120	IBM	100	120	118	120
IBM	100	120	118	120	IBM	100	120	118	120
IBM	100	120	118	120	IBM	100	120	118	120

1976 Stocks and Div. Sales			
High	Low	P/E	100's High Low Last
17 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	100 1/2
17 1/4	17 1/8	15 1/4	100 1/4
17 1/8	17 1/2	15 1/8	100 1/8
17 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	100 1/2
17 1/4	17 1/8	15 1/4	100 1/4
17 1/8	17 1/2	15 1/8	100 1/8
17 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	100 1/2
17 1/4	17 1/8	15 1/4	100 1/4
17 1/8	17 1/2	15 1/8	100 1/8

Notes: 1 - In parenthesis or otherwise indicated, the price is for the stock as of the previous day's close. 2 - In parenthesis or otherwise indicated, the price is for the stock as of the previous day's close. 3 - In parenthesis or otherwise indicated, the price is for the stock as of the previous day's close. 4 - In parenthesis or otherwise indicated, the price is for the stock as of the previous day's close. 5 - In parenthesis or otherwise indicated, the price is for the stock as of the previous day's close.

مكتبة الاصل

and Foreign Stock Exchanges

Table of stock exchange data for Friday, June 25, 1976, including NYSE, AMEX, and various international markets.

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Walker Is Elected Warnaco President

In a surprise move yesterday James C. Walker was elected president of Warnaco Inc., a diversified manufacturer with headquarters in Bridgeport, Conn. He succeeds Cameron Clark Jr., who was named vice chairman.

U.S. STEEL IS SAID TO PLAN OHIO UNIT

Continued From Page 29 of steel industry expansion plans through 1980, the Rev. William T. Hogan, director of the Industrial Economics Research Institute at Fordham University, listed a total of 22.9 million tons of new planned capacity by the domestic steel industry.

July Soybeans Up 52c in Week; Corn Contract Prices Diverge

Soybean prices continued to surge ahead yesterday on the Chicago Board of Trade with the July delivery closing at \$6.89, within striking distance of the \$6.78 a bushel reached a few weeks ago during a sustained rise.

Closed End Funds

Table of Closed End Funds performance data for the week ending June 25, 1976.

Real estate listings for various areas including Houses, Houses-Brooklyn, and other properties with descriptions and contact information.

Prices for Contracts in Futures of Commodities

Table of commodity futures prices for 1976, including Gold, Silver, Wheat, and other agricultural products.

Open Interest

Table of Open Interest data for various commodities, showing volume and price changes.

Cash Prices

Table of Cash Prices for various commodities, including metals and other goods.

Real estate listings for various areas including Houses, Houses-Brooklyn, and other properties with descriptions and contact information.

Structural Assemblers advertisement for Fairchild Republic in Farmingdale, Long Island NY 11735.

סקנות האוכל

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1, 2, 3 BEDROOMS

Standard:
Central Air
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Range
Dishwasher & more

Recreational Facilities:
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Tennis
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Things are stirring
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3 NEW SECTIONS
Massive Colonial

French Provincial
On a newly trued URBAN FARMS area with a superb landscaped park. This area features three new sections of massive colonial homes. Each home is a masterpiece of French Provincial architecture. The homes are built with the finest materials and are finished with the highest quality workmanship. The homes are set on large lots and are surrounded by mature trees and landscaping. The homes are available in three different floor plans, each with its own unique features. Call today to see the homes and to learn more about the area.

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Real estate listings under 'Lots & Acreage - New Jersey' and 'Lots & Acreage - Vermont'.

Real estate listings under 'Lots & Acreage - Vermont' and 'Buildings & Factories'.

Real estate listings under 'Buildings & Factories' and 'Stamps - Other Sections'.

Real estate listings under 'Stamps - Other Sections' and 'Offices - Connecticut'.

Real estate listings under 'Offices - Connecticut' and 'Apartments - New York'.

Real estate listings under 'Apartments - New York' and 'Apartments - New York'.

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Real estate listings under 'Apartments - New York' and 'Apartments - New York'.

Advertisement for 'A BREATH OF FRESH AIR COMES TO CHELSEA' featuring large, luxurious loaded affordable options.

Advertisement for 'SELL through want ads BUY through want ads USE THE NEW YORK TIMES for all your want ads needs'.

Handwritten text 'COOPER MERCY' in the top right corner.

Handwritten number '729' in the middle right area.

Handwritten number '320E' in the bottom right area.

Handwritten Arabic text 'مكتبة الانصاف' at the bottom center.

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SOMETHING'S AFOOT

Debris' Drift 'Bottled'

By DAVID BIRD
Because they wanted to know more about the ocean's current, students in the Science Club at Mark Twain Junior High School on Coney Island gave 10 bottles with return-address cards inside to crewmen of one of New York City's sludge barges.

"We thought maybe some of them might drift as far as Europe," said Peter Burtchell, the consultant to the club. None of the bottles has reached Europe yet, and none ever may. But five of the bottles have already been returned by residents of Long Beach, L.I., north of the dumping site. All of the finders noted on cards returned to the Mark Twain Science Club that the bottles had been retrieved on the beach on June 14—the same day that mysterious sea-borne pollution began shutting down Long Island's beaches.

Bottles Dropped June 10
The sludge barges carry the residue from the city's sewage-treatment plants to a dumping ground 12 miles off New York Harbor. The bottles were put aboard the sludge barge on June 10, with the help of a student's father, who works for the city.

According to Mr. Burtchell the bottles were thrown from the sludge barge on June 10 as it was dropping its gooey black cargo to the ocean bottom.

Charles Samowitz, New York City's Commissioner of Water Resources, said yesterday that he had no knowledge of the bottle project but would investigate it. His first reaction was to doubt that it had occurred. He said: "I know my guys. I don't think they would take any bottles. They don't play games."

In any case, he said, the fact that the bottles had floated ashore at Long Beach was no indication that the sludge-dumping was to blame for the contamination that shut most of the beaches.

"Our stuff sinks to the bottom," Mr. Samowitz said, "We don't dump floatables."

L.I. Businessmen Decry Ineptitude of Officials

By MURRAY SCHUMACHER
Special to The New York Times
FIRE ISLAND, L. I.—The 70-mile scourge of garbage washed up on the South Shore of Long Island has abated considerably, allowing most beaches to reopen, but it has created a human tide of bewilderment, anger, fear, fatalism and humor.

The prevailing attitude, however, was as steady as the south wind that in 12 days brought in countless tons of garbage, plastic jugs, tin cans and charred wood. It was summed up by Frank Minico, 50, with Edwin Mooney, owner of a fleet of 14 ferries that ply between the South Shore and Fire Island.

"Business, he and Mr. Mooney agreed, has been hurt somewhat by a drop in passenger traffic to Fire Island. But he and his partner were much more upset by the apparent ineptitude of officials.

"These of us who make our livelihood from the water," he said, near one of the ferry boats at Bay Shore, "are terribly frustrated."

He added: "We see agency on agency set up to deal with environmental problems. Then we get an environmental disaster and no one has even taken charge."

'A Edge Runaround'
Said his partner: "We're getting a huge runaround." Along the South Shore, businessmen as far east as the Hamptons were talking of setting up a private organization to investigate any recurrence of garbage along the oceanfront.

The mood was much different aboard a ferry boat for the Ocean Beach section of Fire Island. The chatter was light and there was much laughter. The most se-

Outwater could be reached for comment last evening.
Earlier, Mr. Hansler had blamed "modern technology" for one aspect of the debris. He said that 17,000 new-style non-degradable plastic articles had been found on Fire Island alone.

"Each one carries a warning, 'Do not flush,'" he said. Officials of the E.P.A., the Coast Guard and the Oceanographic Administration all agreed that strong southwest winds had contributed to the flow of debris. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Marotta, district director of the Coast Guard, said the administration had been floating milk cartons down the New York rivers for the last 18 months to determine the flow in New York Harbor.

AD RATES TO RISE ON '60 MINUTES'

Will Go to \$30,000 in Fall for a 30-Second Spot

By LES BROWN
One measure of a hit show in television is the price its commercials command from advertisers. A year ago, a 30-second spot announcement in the CBS-news-magazine "60 Minutes" sold for \$18,000 to \$27,000, depending on the time of year (television rates are highest from mid-October to mid-December).

Next fall, however, the rates for "60 Minutes" will jump to a range from \$30,000 to \$50,000 for a half-minute, which is comparable to what advertisers pay for such popular entertainment shows as "Tony Orlando and Dawn," "The Blue Knight" and "Barnaby Jones."

Moreover, advertisers have not been deterred by what would seem a staggering increase in price from one season to the next. According to CBS sales executives, "60 Minutes" is already sold out to participating advertisers through September of next year.

The commercial success of "60 Minutes" is surprising in light of the fact that for more than a decade it had been a low-rated series that CBS presented at a financial loss. When it was scheduled in prime time on Tuesday nights in the mid-1960's, the news series was usually severely beaten in the ratings by "Marcus Welby, M.D." on ABC.

Several years ago, CBS moved "60 Minutes" to 6 P.M. on Sundays, where its ratings improved because it competed only with local programs. But because professional football also occupied that time period during the fall, "60 Minutes" went off the air each year for the duration of the football season.

Last season, CBS switched the program to Sunday nights from 7 to 8 P.M., after the Federal Communications Commission decision that hour to the networks, but only on the condition that they offered news, public affairs or children's programs.

Against child-oriented programs on the competing networks, "60 Minutes" has soared in the ratings, often attracting as much as 37 percent of the audience in that Sunday night hour.

Herbert Gross, director of nighttime sales for CBS-TV, said that advertisers had flocked to "60 Minutes" because its audience was made up almost entirely of adults.

At this week's NBC affiliates' meeting, several station operators asked the network to give them a program similar to "60 Minutes" in prime time, the other measure of success in television.

'Robert MacNeil Report' Is Going National
The "Robert MacNeil Report," the nightly news-analysis series produced by WNET/13 in New York and WETA in Washington, will soon become a national public-television series.

In the station program co-operative administered by the Public Broadcasting Service, close to 130 public television stations recently agreed to purchase the half-hour program, making it the first national nightly news broadcast on PBS.

At present, the series is carried by about 20 PBS stations. Broadcast at 7:30 P.M., the programs examine a different major story in the news each night, largely through interviews with experts and with the principals. Mr. MacNeil shares the moderating role with James Lehrer in Washington.

The stations that have signed to carry the program will pay fees totaling approximately \$1.3 million a year to help finance the production. The remainder of the \$3 million annual budget for the series will be covered by grants from PBS, WNET, WETA and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

WOR SALUTE TO CITY TO BENEFIT LIBRARY
"New York: A Portrait in Sound," a salute to the city coupled with an appeal for funds to aid the New York Public Library, will be broadcast for two weeks on WOR-AM on Monday through Friday at 3 P.M., beginning Monday.

Each of the 10 hour-long programs will be devoted to one aspect of life in New York, such as "Broadway New York, U.S.A.," "The Mood and Spirit of the City," "The Immigrant Experience" and "Writers and Publishing in New York." They will include interviews with noted performers, writers and businessmen, as well as readings of poetry and prose associated with the city and related musical selections.

The series, underwritten by the Union Dime Savings Bank, will be repeated in two all-night sessions on July 5 and July 12, from midnight to 4:55 A.M. Cinema Sound of New York is the producer.

SUMMER IS FOR KIDS GIVE FRESH AIR FUND

Television

Morning

6:30 (4) Agriculture, U.S.A.
6:30 (4) Across the Fence
6:30 (2) 1976 Summer Semester
(4) Vegetable Soup
(5) Patterns for Living
(7) News
(2) Patchwork Family
(4) Zorro (R)
(5) Underdog
(7) Hot Fudge
7:30 (4) Mr. Magoo
(1) Dennis the Menace
(7) Leonardo Da Vinci
(8) News
(11) Carrascollas
(13) Crockett's Victory Garden
8:30 (2) Pebbles and Bamm Bamm
(4) Emergency Plus 4: Animated
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(9) Newark and Reality
(13) Apprendi Ingles
(18) Spenser's Victory Garden
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(4) Emergency Plus 4: Animated
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(61) Grand Teatro
(62) Evening at Symphony
(63) Yugoslav Hour
(64) Doc (R)
(65) THE MAKING OF A PRESIDENT: Theodore White, narrator. Examination of the 1972 campaign (R)
(7) Good Heavens: Ken Kesey. Host: Howard Stern
8:30 (2) MARY TYLER MOORE (R)
(4) Movie: "The Nelson Affair" (1973). Peter Finch, Glenda Jackson. The Oliviers still well ahead with "That Hamilton Woman." Wait for it
(7) FATHER O'FATHER: Iggie Wootington, Dennis Dugan. Concomitant priest, ultra-liberal assistant.
(13) MOVIE: "The Most Dangerous Game" (1932). Joel McCrea, Fay Wray, Leslie Banks. Man hunts island-styke and a grand old thriller. Don't miss this one
(21) Public Policy Forum
(31) Masterpiece Theater
(47) Raiden
(50) MOVIE: "The Lover Under the Hill" (1921). A. J. Ross, Stanely Holloway
(68) King Is Coming
9:30 (2) BOB NEWHART SHOW (R)
(11) Hee Haw
(47) Juggo (Potato)
(68) Arab World
10:00 (2) Dinah's New Best Friends: Cindy Williams, guest
(5) News
(7) Ben: J. J. Sisk. Susan Salsburg. Hosts: Susan Salsburg, Anne Flanders, guest
(21) Audible City Limits
(41) The Olympiad
(68) Eleventh Hour
10:05 (13) Bill Moyers' Journal: "Cowboys" (R)
10:15 (50) Group Portrait
10:20 (5) Black News
(11) News
10:25 (47) News from Japan
10:30 (47) News Golf Lesson
11:00 (2, 7) News
(5) Hitchcock Presents
(11) The Honeytooters
(47) Gerokou-Talheiki
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2:10 (7) MOVIE: "Dr. Faustus" (1968). Richard Burton, Elizabeth Taylor.
3:36 (2) MOVIE: "The Nutty Professor" (1963).

7:30 P.M. Eye On (2)
8:00 P.M. The Olympiad (13, 21)
9:00 P.M. Mary Tyler Moore (R) (2)
11:05 P.M. Somdstage (R) (13)
11:55 P.M. Saturday Night (R) (4)

(4) GRANDSTAND: Irish Sweepstakes
(8) BASEBALL: Mets vs. Chicago Cubs
(11) BASEBALL: Yankees vs. Milwaukee Brewers
(15) Myshkin (R)
(4) BASEBALL: Boston Red Sox vs. Detroit Tigers
(2) Channel 2 The People: "A Scene of Our City" (R)
(5) Hitchcock Presents
8:30 (2) CBS News: Dan Rath-
(4) NBC News: Tom Brokaw
(7) ABC News: Ted Koppel
(9) Movie: "It Came From Outer Space" (1953). Richard Carlson, Barbara Rush. Not bad of this kind
(21) Washington Week in Review
(25) Antiques
(31) Inner Trails
(47) La Comunidad En Marcha
(50) Black Perspective
7:00 (2) News
(7) New York Illustrated: "Things are So So in Soho" (R)
(5) MOVIE: "The Glass Key" (1942). Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy, William Bendix. Politic's gangsters and hard-boiled whodunit
(7) PEOPLE'S PLACES AND THINGS: "Coney Island: Tides of Change"
(11) Space 1999 (R)
(18) Agronomy and Company
(21) Wall Street Week
(25) The Olympiad
(31) Casper Citron Interviews
(41) Olga Y Tony Espanol
(47) Lo Mejor Del Cine Espanol
(50) Firing Line
(68) Turkish Hour
7:30 (2) CHANNEL 2 EYE ON: "Puerto Rico, You Can't Go Home Again"
(4) Price Is Right
(17) High Rollers
(18) Inside Albany
(21) MARK OF JAZZ
(31) Casper Citron Interviews
8:00 (2) The Jeffersons (R)
(4) Emergency (R)
(7) Good Heavens: Dean Jones, Sue Ann Langdon, Marcia Rodd, guests
(9) MOVIE: "They Came to Cordoba" (1959). Gary Cooper, Rita Hayworth, Van Heflin, Tab Hunter. Blistering drama of seven souls on long desert trek. No bleibirds, no nonsense
(11) MOVIE: "The Lodger" (1944). Laird Craig, Merle Oberon, George Sanders. Jack-the-Ripper. Too lurid, but richly atmospheric
(13, 21) THE OLYMPIAD (R)
(31) Group Portrait

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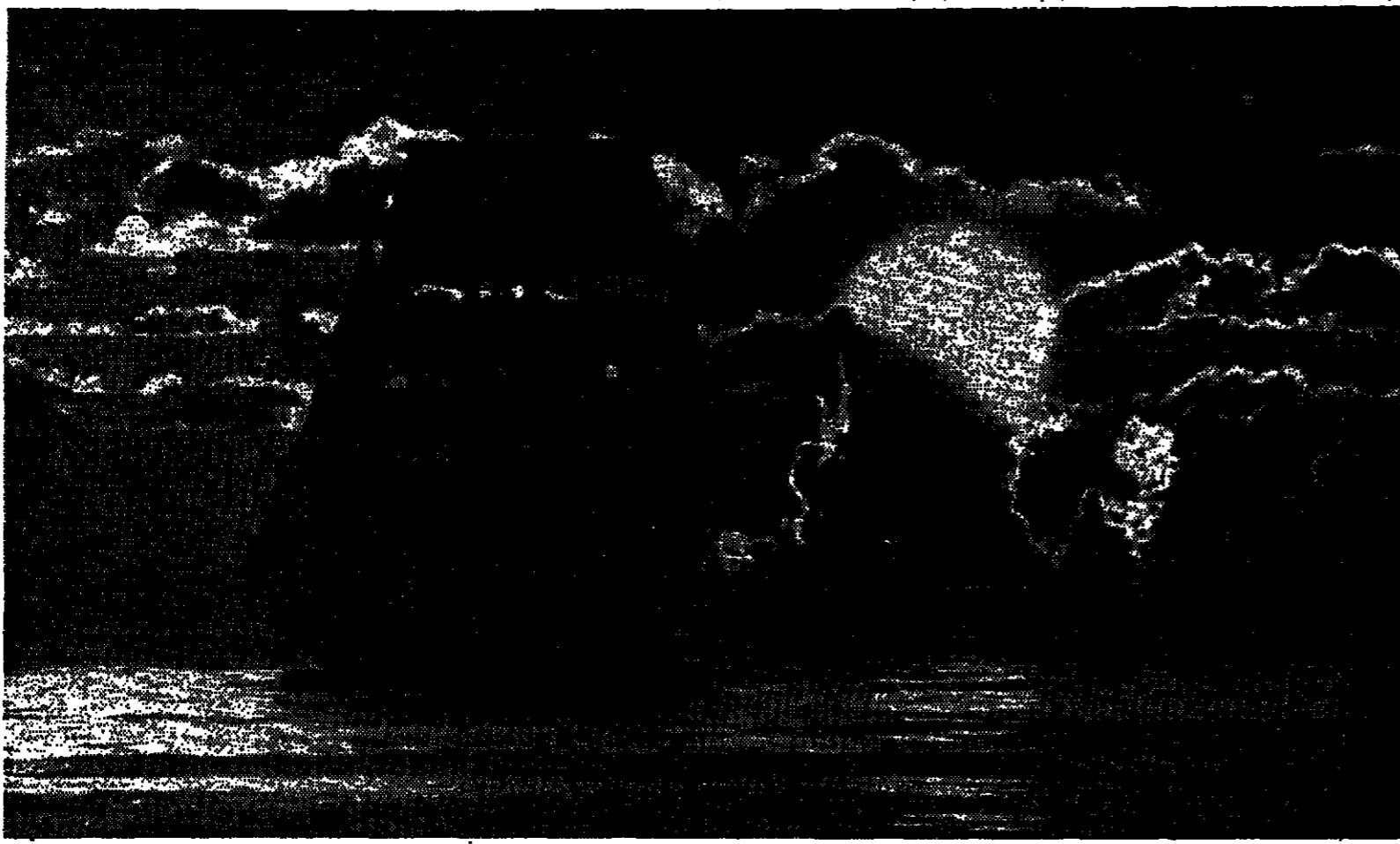
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The Portuguese barque Sagre on her way to Newport, R.I., Thursday evening. Though sails are up, the ship is moving under engine power.

Coast Guard Battens Down for Expected 20,000 Pleasure Craft

By RICHARD SEVERO

The massive parade of naval and sailing ships in New York harbor on July 4, the nation's most formidable single Bicentennial spectacle, is shaping up as a major logistical problem.

With as many as 20,000 pleasure boats expected to jam the harbor—boats piloted in many instances by weekend sailors with little or no sound training in boat handling, the Coast Guard is trying to prepare for every possibility.

"We expect capsizes and drownings," said Coast Guard Capt. James Fleischell, captain of the Port of New York. "We're going to do what we can, but the sheer number of boats may overcome us. One thing is sure: we aren't going to be able to respond to those out-of-gas calls that day."

Captain Fleischell said that boaters would be expected to help one another and that "courtesy on the water will be the name of the game that day."

'A Public Event'

He was asked yesterday why the Coast Guard did not warn mariners in blunt terms about the dangers of congestion and, perhaps, suggest that they watch the event on television.

"It is a public event, and we don't want to inhibit the public," Captain Fleischell said.

No matter how well the Coast Guard lives up to its motto—"semper paratus," always prepared—the problem of coping with so many amateur boatmen in or near New York harbor are disquieting. No license is required to operate a power boat.

Basically, the Coast Guard will attempt to enforce special speed limits, anchorage restrictions and make sections of New York harbor off limits for various periods of time from July 2 to July 5.

But the Coast Guard is mindful that simply outlining rules in a notice to mariners may not suffice, given the enormous interest in boating and the thousands of people who enjoy it

without really knowing very much about it.

Chief Petty Officer Paul Scotti said:

"We hope that anyone who comes to the New York area in his boat makes certain he has enough fuel and foodstuffs to last him and that his engine is in good working order.

"It would probably also be a good idea to check gasoline ventilation systems, which can lead to explosions if not functioning properly. If they are really amateurs with not much experience, it would be much better if they came with a friend or someone else who knows how to handle a boat," Mr. Scotti said.

"One of the worst mistakes is overloading and not having enough life jackets," Mr. Scotti said that a few weekends ago, there were seven capsizes that resulted in three drownings, which were apparently related to overloading and standing up in small boats.

Mr. Scotti also emphasized that the speed limit for all craft on July 4 in the Operation Sail zone would be a maximum of eight knots, except by specific authorization of the Captain of the Port.

In a sense, the Coast Guard's rules for boaters who want to watch Operation Sail and the International Naval Review — two separate events that will occur at the same time in the harbor — are like the instructions that so frequently come with do-it-yourself projects: scrupulous, detailed, earnest, well-intentioned and quite possibly nearly incomprehensible to the average amateur.

"I have read it seven times and I still don't know what I'm supposed to do," said the owner of a cabin cruiser, who would like to navigate down the Hudson Valley and watch the proceedings from his boat. "I think the best thing for me to do is stay home and watch it on TV."

Here are some of the Coast Guard rules for anchorages during Operation Sail:

From 6 A.M. on July 3 to 6 A.M. on July 5, no vessel longer than 100 feet, except those in the Naval Review or

Operation Sail, will be permitted to anchor in the Stapleton, Bay Ridge, New Jersey shore or Hudson River anchorages. Smaller boats may position themselves among anchored Naval ships to view the parade on July 4, between 6 A.M. and 4 P.M. No vessels can anchor outside designated anchorage areas.

From July 3 to July 5 special spectator craft anchorages have been designated along the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn and along the New Jersey shore for craft less than 100 feet long. These anchorages are on a first come, first served basis.

From 6 A.M. on July 3 to midnight July 4, no vessels other than those in Operation Sail will be able to remain in the anchorage at Sandy Hook, near Earle, N.J. However, the rest of Sandy Hook and Raritan Bays will be open to spectator craft.

Traffic Restrictions

The Coast Guard has also advised that there will be many traffic restrictions during the July 2-July 5 period. Among them:

From 1:14 P.M. until 8:33 P.M. on July 2 and from 2:07 P.M. until 9:31 P.M. on July 3, there will be one-way south-bound traffic only at High Gate to permit passage of Operation Sail vessels.

On both July 3 and July 4, while Operation Sail vessels are moving in their anchorages at Gravesend and Sandy Hook, no other vessels will be permitted into those areas.

Because of a planned fireworks display in the harbor, no vessel will be permitted to navigate in Upper New York Bay between 8:45 P.M. and 9:45 P.M. on July 4, in the area bounded by the southern tip of Governor's Island, the southern tip of Liberty Island, the northwest corner of Ellis Island and a point about 200 yards south of the Battery. However, spectator craft headed for the East River or Buttermilk Channel, on the east side of Governor's Island, may do so by cutting close to the Battery.

July 4, there will be a staging area for Operation Sail vessels only south of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge and west of Norton Point. All other vessels will be kept out of this area during that time. However, spectator craft will be permitted to move along the west side of this area to pass under the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge and into the Upper Bay.

Bryant Park: an Oasis Rife With Crime

By JOSEPH E. TREASTER

The tall, leafy sycamores of Bryant Park soften the harsh lines of the city's concrete and glass and muffle the sounds of the street. From bustling 42d Street, the park looks like an oasis of green and a place for solitude.

Once, it was just that.

These days, however, the park—which sits east of the Avenue of the Americas between 40th and 42d Streets, and behind the main building of the Public Library, one of New York's best-known landmarks—is something else.

"Smoke? Good weed, speed and coke," the slender young man in jeans and T-shirt calls out to a couple climbing the stairs to the park.

"And the opium you smoke," another youth says, joining the singing sales pitch.

Three-Card Monte

Along the balustraded plaza where William Cullen Bryant sits in stone, a man in a diamond-patterned shirt and slacks is flipping two black playing cards and a red card over and back—three-card monte. He turns the cards face down. Who can find the red one? Five will get you 10—double your money.

Near the bust of William Earle Dodge, a 19th-century philanthropist and temperance worker, who helped organize the Y.M.C.A., a handful of men are hunkered over a pair of bouncing dice. A man in a leather hat is rolling. He slaps his thighs, huffs on the ivory. He's looking for a five.

It was in a craps game at about the same spot a little over a week ago that tempers exploded and a 34-year-old man from the Bronx was stabbed to death.

That incident has focused new attention on the park, which, the police and midtown businessmen say, has gradually changed from a tranquil island to a cesspool of crime and vice. In the first six months of this year, 43 muggings were reported in the park—nearly triple the number during the same period last year. Arrests for the possession of drugs soared from two to 52; arrests for the sale of drugs went from none to 10.

Many businessmen in the neighborhood have advised their employees to stay out of the park. At midday hundreds of office workers still enjoy lunch on the broad green, but at other times it is almost exclusively the preserve of a very different group.

"It's a dangerous park," said a groundskeeper. "There's a crew in this park all they do is walk around and mug people. It goes on all day."

'Got Another One'

"I know the fellows," he went on, "I come in at eight and they'll say, 'We already got one for a hundred dollars.' By noon, they tell me, 'We got another one,' and by the time I leave they've got another one. That's the way it goes."

"The whole area is affected by the fear generated in the park," said Jerome Gartner, a lawyer and a member of Community Planning Board 5, which concerns itself with midtown.

"We're not just dealing with another park," he went on, "we're dealing with how unsafe the central business district is."

William Stuhberg, the chairman of the community board, suggested that perhaps the only solution was

to close the park. But the police and Parks Commissioner Rave said that the move would be surrendering to "criminal elements."

"We've got to take the park back," declared Assistant Chief Carl Ravens, who commands the police from 59th Street to the Battery.

Chief Ravens said he was convinced that he could do the job, despite manpower shortages brought on by the fiscal crisis.

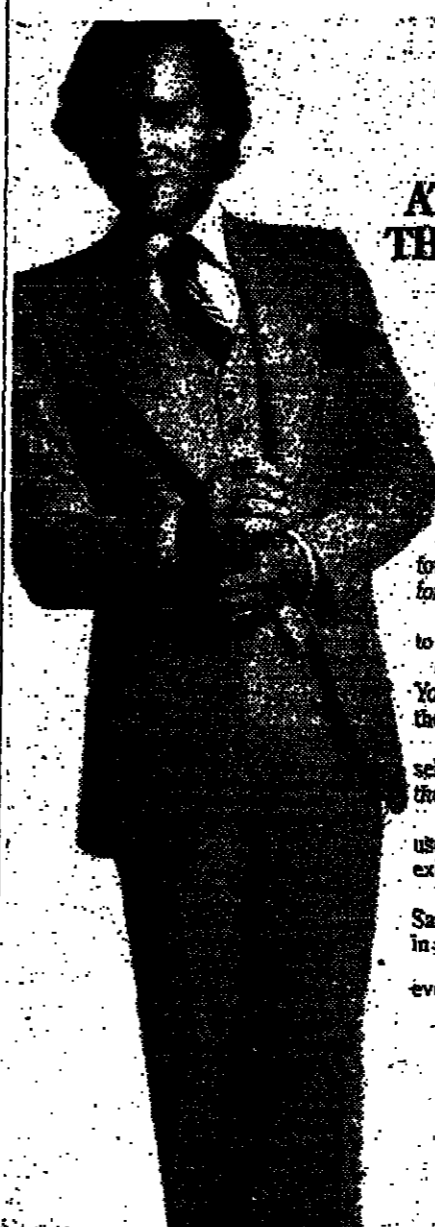
Instead of blitzing the park with 35 to 40 officers, as the police did in a cleanup two years ago, he has added one additional police officer to the two usually assigned to the park. He has also ordered a force of six to 10 officers to operate there whenever other duties permit.

In addition, plainclothes narcotics agents and specialists in finding muggers are deployed in the park from time to time.

By far the most pleasant time in the park is the noon hour. On sunny days, the open green in the center fills with young men and women huddling together, munching sandwiches, sipping drinks and often sharing a joint of marijuana.

Frisbees sail through the air. Here and there, a couple is embracing. One man and a woman have silver sun-catching reflectors under their chins. Two others are playing backgammon. On the terrace, not far from the three-card monte game, several middle-aged men in business suits are hovering over chess games.

Sharing a bench on the terrace near 42d Street late one afternoon, Philip diCorcia and Catherine Zuber, two visitors from Boston, said the park had changed a lot since they used to frequent it in the late 1960's.



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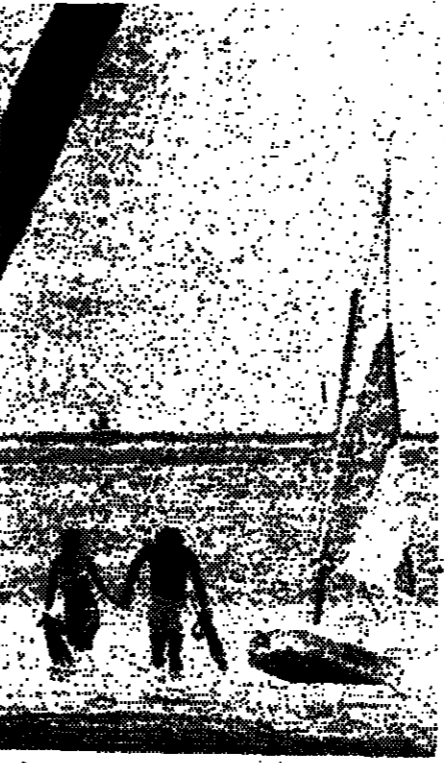
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Charlotte	130	111		
Houston	250	212	200	
Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	206	165	164	\$15
New Orleans	218	185	174	
Orlando/Walt Disney World	190	152	152	14
Tampa/St. Pete	190	152	152	14

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